

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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I N T E R - A R A B A F F A I R S

A 1

COMMITTEE MEETS IN TUNIS ON TRANSFERRING ARAB LEAGUE

JN112103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Tunis, 11 April--The six-state Arab committee held a preparatory meeting here tonight to discuss practical measures related to transferring the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to Tunis and applying the economic penalties approved by the Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad against As-Sadat's regime.

Tunisian Foreign Affairs Minister Mohamed Fitouri will officially open the committee meetings tomorrow.

It will be recalled that the committee consists of representatives of Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Tunisia, and Algeria, in addition to an Arab League representative. Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan is representing Iraq in the committee meetings.

PLO'S QADDUMI ADDRESSES CLASS OF AL-'ASIFAH FORCES

JN120953 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 12 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf, chief of the PLO Political Department, yesterday met with the class named after martyr Capt (Salman Murays) at the cadres school of the Department of Mobilization and Political Guidance of the Al-'Asifah forces.

Speaking about the current political situation, brother Abu al-Lutf said: Political action is important; it gives the military struggle the depth and meaning of liberation. He added: We must understand the course of events and interpret it in accordance with the principles pursued by the revolution in its efforts to achieve its objectives. He said that the armed struggle is the principal base on which the revolution depends to liberate Palestine and to establish a progressive society there. He said there is an alternative for military action; that is, political and diplomatic activity.

Brother Abu al-Lutf added: We resisted As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem because it gave Israel gains which Israel never dreamed of achieving. These gains are represented in the recognition of Israel's existence, the termination of the state of war and the establishment of normal relations. He added that As-Sadat was the one who called for holding the Geneva conference in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. However, we have rejected these two resolutions.

He added: As-Sadat has played all his cards and has received nothing. He ignored the PLO because he was asked to do so. Brother Abu al-Lutf explained that the revolution is working to achieve three objectives on the international level. These objectives are: 1) establishing the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; 2) regaining the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future without any foreign interference; and 3) establishing an independent state on Palestinian soil.

Regarding the self-rule plan, brother Abu al-Lutf said that the PLO rejects self-rule for the following reasons: 1) it applies to people but not to land; 2) there are no guarantees for the enemy's withdrawal, rather the enemy will merely reduce his forces; 3) under the self-rule plan Israel would remain fully responsible for the land in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip; and 4) there are no guarantees to insure the transfer from self-rule to self-determination.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said that As-Sadat, who has unilaterally concluded a separate and partial agreement, is the one who is advocating the self-rule plan so as to conceal his treason from the Egyptian people. He added that accepting this plan would be accepting occupation and granting it legitimacy. This plan will promote neither the cause of the Palestinian refugees nor that of Palestinians abroad. Rather, this plan is aimed at finding a leadership to substitute for the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said: A comprehensive solution requires the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Arab territories as has been defined at the Arab summit conferences, the liberation of Jerusalem, and the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. This has also been expressed by the PLO.

Brother Abu al-Lutf expressed his confidence in the Palestinian will. He said: Our strong presence is influential and effective, and nobody can ignore us. He added that the Palestinian gun and the vigilant ideology behind it are positively, clearly and substantially affecting the direction of world policy. Most world countries are now calling for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Brother Abu al-Lutf questioned the so-called peace and asked: How can there be peace when huge amounts of arms are pouring into Israel and Egypt to be used against the progressive countries in Africa and the Arab area, and against the Arab liberation movement and the PLO?

He said that by signing the treasonous peace treaty, As-Sadat has removed Egypt from the Arab course. As-Sadat has made regional changes in Egypt, betrayed the cause, deviated from Arab collectiveness, and concluded a separate agreement and peace.

Brother Abu al-Lutf praised Palestinian-Soviet relations on the political level in international bodies. He explained that oil is an effective weapon, and said that oil is like hydrogen bombs. Arab oil belongs to the Arab nation. It must be protected and not supplied to the Zionist enemy.

Brother Abu al-Lutf praised the Iranian revolution under Ayatollah Khomeyni. He said that this revolution has created new changes in the area. He warned against the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance in the area. He said that the Baghdad summit's resolutions are extremely important in protecting the Arab nation against this imperialist alliance.

Brother Abu al-Lutf praised the steadfastness of our brothers inside the occupied homeland and their resistance to the so-called self-administration plan resulting from the capitulatory agreement. He said this agreement will not achieve results. We will continue to resist it and to create new changes in the area just as was the case following As-Sadat's visit. The Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation was created and Arab collectiveness was manifested at the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference, where resolutions were adopted against As-Sadat after his signing of the treaty of capitulation and defeatism.

In conclusion, brother Abu al-Lutf stressed the importance of national unity among the Palestinian factions under one political program and within unified institutions within the framework of the PLO.

PALESTINIAN SOURCE ON RAIDS ON REFUGEE CAMPS

JN111312 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT
11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] A responsible Palestinian revolution information source has stated the following:

The Zionist raids against our struggling masses in the refugee camps in the Ad-Damur and Tyre areas yesterday were part of the war of extermination that the U.S. administration decided early last year to wage against the Palestinian people. These raids are also an attempt to terrorize our Palestinian people at a time when the United States is exerting all its efforts to peddle the autonomy plan, in alliance with the Zionist enemy and the Egyptian regime. They are also in implementation of the threats that brother Abu 'Ammar has received from the U.S. administration, through European circles, in which the U.S. administration informed Abu 'Ammar that it will cause him a lot of trouble and problems.

We wonder now whether these Zionist raids are part of the trouble and problems that the U.S. administration has promised to cause for the Palestinian revolution.

We would like to tell Carter, his terrorist agent Begin and traitor As-Sadat that our struggling people are close to the Lebanese National Movement and to all the national and progressive forces in the area and the world. Our people will not be scared by these threats and aggressions and are not frightened by the Zionist and U.S. planes. The Palestinian revolution, which is leading our struggling people, will not remain idle in the face of the Zionist-U.S.-As-Sadat enemy aggressions. Rather, it will strike with an iron fist in response to these aggressions.

Let U.S. imperialism and both its old and new allies be aware that they cannot wreak havoc on the Arab nation's land.

VOP COMMENTS ON ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION', U.S. 'THREATS'

JN111507 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1100 GMT
11 Apr 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, if the continuous and brutal Zionist aggression against our camps and the villages of our Lebanese sons is an interpretation of the U.S. threat to make trouble for the revolution, then we say that our reprisal will escalate. It will be more painful than previous ones. If the U.S. enemy and its agent, the Zionist enemy, think that our leading role in this region and our historic task in creating a broad front to confront the conspiracy might be affected by these Zionist military attacks, then we say that, confident of ourselves and our masses, we will continue to perform our role. We will also polarize all the nationalist forces in our Arab world. We will throw in all our weight, which as you know is sizable, to bury the conspiracy and to stop the capitulatory wave meant to flood our Arab region.

We do not fear military threats. We are not afraid of the United States and the Zionist power. Those who are wagering on our fear or our hesitation must remember that we were the first to look horns with [munatih] the United States in this region. They must remember that despite our struggle with the United States we have grown in stature. We have grown despite the attempts at liquidation. Our influence has spread despite attempts at pacification. Our issue has entered the international arena despite U.S. attempts to push it aside and to falsify it.

Let them attack. Let them threaten. It is the war. This is the nature of confrontation. We have understood from the beginning that to accept the challenge we must pay a price, that to continue our struggle and to win we must be prepared to sacrifice. We confidently declare that we will continue to deal two blows for each blow that is dealt us. We will continue to attack the enemy all the time and everywhere, as long as he is plundering our rights and trying to establish his security and stability at the expense of our legitimate rights in our homeland. We will continue the struggle. We are not alone; We will continue with our Palestinian, Lebanese and Arab masses. We will continue with all the progressive and nationalist forces in the world at our side. Above all, we have our just cause, our rifles and the great ambition which dwells in our hearts to liberate our homeland and establish our national independent state on its soil.

PALESTINIAN, PHILIPPINE MORO FRONT LEADERS MEET IN DAMASCUS

JN111349 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 11 April--At his office in the General Command Building today, Hasan 'Ajjaaj, assistant secretary of the General Command of the Palestinian Resistance Group As-Sa'iqah, received a delegation from the Moro National Liberation Front led by Nur Miswari, the front's secretary general.

Brother Nur talked about the circumstances the Moro National Liberation Front is experiencing in its conflict with the Philippine regime and the stages completed by the front in its struggle for complete independence.

Comrade Hasan 'Ajjaaj talked about the stages of the struggle of the Palestinian revolution, represented by the PLO. He explained the organizational and political program that was approved at the recent meeting of the Palestine National Council in Damascus and stressed the need to implement and deepen this program. He said: We have gone a long way in this field. Comrade 'Ajjaaj also underlined the importance of the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian revolution and all Arab causes.

ARAB MILITARY INDUSTRIES MEETING POSTPONED

JN121218 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1135 GMT 12 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Sharjah, 12 April--It was stated here today that the meeting of the Higher Committee of the Arab Military Industries Organization [AMIO], which was scheduled to be held 18-19 April in Doha, has been postponed until a later date. This was announced by Shaykh Faysal ibn Sultan Al-Qasimi, chairman of the AMIO board of directors. The members of AMIO are Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the UAE and Egypt.

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ARABIAN PENINSULA

C 1

KUWAIT

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH AMIR AS-SABAH

LD111634 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0739 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss had a meeting here this morning with Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. He then had talks with the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. Official sources stated that the talks, attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, dealt with the "close" bilateral relations between the two countries and issues of common interest.

It is believed that the discussion dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the attempts of the government to restore legitimate authority to southern areas under the control of rightwing factions backed by Israel.

Al-Huss Departure

LD120958 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss left for home today at the end of his 2-day visit to Kuwait, thus concluding his tour of the gulf.

In a statement published in Kuwait today the Lebanese prime minister said that Kuwait has assured him of its support to Lebanon in its endeavor to solve its political, security and development problems.

He told AL-QABAS that he found every response and understanding from Kuwaiti leaders on the issues he discussed with them, which concerned the restoration of the legal authority in southern Lebanon, which is controlled by a group of rightwing forces backed by Israel, and the rebuilding of Lebanon after the destruction of the 1975/76 civil war.

Dr al-Huss said Kuwaiti officials promised to support Lebanon's attempts in the United Nations to surmount the obstacles which Israel is placing before the deployment of UN peace-keeping forces in the south.

He stressed Lebanon's need for the continued presence of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon despite the withdrawal of Saudi, Sudanese and South Yemeni detachments and the decision of the UAE to withdraw its unit at the end of this month. He said it is unlikely that other forces will replace the troops which have withdrawn from the Arab Deterrent Forces, which basically comprise Syrian troops.

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON LIBERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD111930 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The following press statement was issued by both the Kuwaiti and Liberian sides on the occasion of the visit of Dr William Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, to Kuwait:

At the invitation of his highness the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, His Excellency Dr William Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, paid an official visit to the State of Kuwait from 9 to 11 April 1979. The esteemed guest and his party were accorded a warm reception, which reflects the good relations between the two friendly countries.

In an atmosphere of friendship and understanding talks were held between His Excellency President Dr William Tolbert and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah with the participation of a number of officials from both sides. During these talks views were exchanged on relations between the two friendly countries and international issues of common interest. The two presidents noted with satisfaction the burgeoning of relations between their two countries and expressed their desire to develop the means of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

In reviewing the international political situation, the two leaders emphasized the importance of all states which cherish peace intensifying their efforts for the sake of strengthening world peace and security.

While discussing the critical and grave situation in the Middle East, the two leaders underlined their conviction that a just and lasting peace in the region cannot be achieved without Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of their independent state. They also affirmed the support of their two countries for the PLO, it being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this connection the two sides expressed their conviction that genuine comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestinian people, within the framework of the United Nations.

The two leaders expressed their conviction that the preservation of peace and stability in the gulf region is the responsibility of the states of the region alone, without any foreign intervention. They also stressed the need to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The two leaders affirmed anew their full support for the African people who are struggling for the removal of colonialism, all forms of foreign domination and the rule of racist minorities, and for achieving their freedom and independence. They condemned the aggressive actions being taken by the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia against the African confrontation states. They pledged to continue their support to the African liberation movements.

They underlined the importance of the basic principles of the nonaligned movement as a fundamental and important factor and for strengthening peace and progress in the world. They also affirmed their support for solidarity and cooperation among nonaligned states and their rejection of all attempts aimed at splitting the ranks of the nonaligned states.

His excellency the president of Liberia praised the economic and social achievements realized by the Government of Kuwait under the wise leadership of His Highness Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

His Excellency President Dr William Tolbert extended an invitation to His Highness Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to visit the Republic of Liberia. His highness accepted the invitation, and its date will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Kuwait on 11 April 1979.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES NATION ON TREATY, CALLS REFERENDUM

NC111700 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1603 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Address to the nation by President Anwar as-Sadat carried over Cairo radio and television--live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. My sons, daughters, brothers and sisters of the great people of Egypt:

Yesterday the Egyptian People's Assembly approved the treaty with Israel, the treaty's annexes and the linkage letter which we signed in Washington on 26 March. The fact is that the People's Assembly debate on this treaty was conducted in an exemplary manner. I wholeheartedly congratulate them on this democratic conduct. There must be some exception but as you know and I have repeatedly said the opposition and counteropinion are things which are required, but within the scope of Egypt's sublime ideals and not to serve selfish aims or to try to distort something for the mere sake of distortion. Despite this, the debate was magnificent.

Today we are truly beginning a completely new stage. I remember that when I was in a cell in Qarah Midan Prison in 1954 I read certain words by a philosopher which I still remember. You know that I still keep the prison diary together with the prison's seals showing dates. I recall that I read certain words by a philosopher. If my memory has not failed me, his name was Frank Crane. I remember reading his statement that the honest life of any nation actually begins on the date of its proclamation of independence. He added that the honest life of a nation begins on the date of the proclamation of its independence, and that what applies to the nation applies also to the individual. This is to say that the honest life of an individual begins on the date he proclaims his own independence.

What concerns me and what I want to talk to you about today is what concerns the people. This is to say that the honest life of any people and any nation begins on the day this nation proclaims its independence. Independence here does not mean political independence only. Political independence now is no longer the cornerstone for independence. It is true that political independence is required. However, in today's world economic independence is the basis. It comes first. What would be the state of a people who attained their political independence but could not achieve economic independence? This people would enter into a terrible whirlpool of foreign influence.

Today, in my opinion, we are declaring our full independence in the sense that our honorable life, our life which we want to be strong and surging, begins today.

Let us go back a little to the year 1970. People then honored me by electing me as president of the republic on 16 October 1970. Let us review this period together, from that day to this year, 1979. In December 1970, that is 2 months after I assumed office, and on this very spot from which I am addressing you, I issued a law liquidating custodianship. That was the first decision in our march, which continues to this day. In 1970, 2 months after I assumed office, the decree liquidating custodianship was issued. In May 1971 it was decided to liquidate the centers of power and close the detention camps forever. Since they were closed on 15 May 1971, they have not been reopened nor will they be reopened as long as I am in my place here. I pray to God that you, as a people, will not allow these detention camps to be reopened.

As I have said, in 1970, or in the few months after I assumed office in October 1970, the decision to liquidate custodianship was issued. In May 1971, as I have said, it was decided to liquidate the centers of power, promote the supremacy of the law, close the detention camps, introduce the permanent constitution for the first time since the 23 July revolution, and, also, right the wrongs which took place before the 23 July revolution such as party corruption and decadence of the regime ranging from the imperialist, to the king, to the parties and leaders who had corrupted this country.

Let us take a quick look at the march. In 1970 we decided to liquidate custodianship. In 1971 we liquidated the centers of power, closed the concentration camps, promoted the supremacy of the law, and introduced the permanent constitution in Egypt. In 1972 we issued the decision to expel the Soviet experts. As I have said over and over again, here on the soil of Egypt only Egypt makes the decision. Here on Egypt's soil there will be no will other than Egypt's will. This was the motive behind my 1972 decision to expel 17,000 Soviet experts in 1 week. In 1973, the decision of the October War was made. I need not explain what the October War has achieved. It is sufficient to say that it took us and the entire Arab nation across the Suez Canal. It was not only a crossing of a huge water barrier, a militarily formidable water barrier by any standard in the military history of the world, and, behind it the Bar-Lev line. The Bar-Lev line consisted of three successive lines, the first beginning right on the canal. The crossing by our sons, the men of the armed forces, was not merely a crossing of the canal. They, and with them the Arab nation, crossed from defeat to victory and from disgrace to glory.

We are happy that we have been able to accomplish this for ourselves and for our brothers in the Arab nation. We are not doing them a favor at all. Thank God we are full of confidence in ourselves, in our country, in our effort and in our sweat.

As I said, every year a decision has been taken, bigger than the decision taken the year before. In 1970, there was the liquidation of custodianship. In 1971 there was the liquidation of the centers of power, the supremacy of the law, the closing of detention camps, and the permanent constitution. In 1972 there was the expulsion of Soviet experts. In 1973 there was the October War. In 1974 there was the start of the peace process and the start of the open-door policy. This open-door policy is not only economic but rather an open door to the whole world economically, intellectually, politically and militarily. As you know, this was followed by the decision to diversify the sources of weapons. It would have been unreasonable for us to sit idle in the face of the Soviet decision to impose an embargo on us.

In the open-door policy in 1974, we opened up to all weapons markets in the world. This policy is still in effect today. You have heard about the recent arms deal with the United States. I don't think anyone would have imagined that this year, 1979, we would be able to make the United States a source of weapons in implementation of the 1974 decision to diversify the sources of weapons.

In 1974 we also had the first disengagement of forces. In 1975 there was the second opening of the Suez Canal. This took place on 5 June. For us here in Egypt this day is tantamount to a day of mourning. The date 5 June reminds us of the painful and bitter defeat in 1967. On 5 June 1975 I invited the whole world to celebrate with us the second opening of the Suez Canal. The first opening was during the days of Khedive Isma'il. The first opening was followed by debts and the debt fund and everything that we have heard about in our history. But the second opening on 5 June 1975 was a reaffirmation of Egypt's will, after its victory in 1973, to open the Suez Canal for navigation, freedom of trade and prosperity for the world and Egypt. This was done by Egypt's will.

Perhaps we all remember that before the October battle whenever there were reports about the opening of the Suez Canal, some of the rulers of Israel used to claim that they had half of the water and that Egypt could not open the canal without Israel's agreement. After the 1973 war and in 1975, Egypt first opened the canal by its will, after the glorious October battle and with the blood of its sons the members of the armed forces, and they are always honorable and are ready to offer everything for their country.

Egypt reopened the canal with the blood of its sons in June 1975. The second reopening was not the beginning of fresh foreign interference, as happened after the first opening in the era of Khedive Isma'il. The second reopening was a benefit and a blessing to Egypt and the world. Egypt's dignity was elevated when it reopened the canal by its will and the blood of its sons, after our sons in the armed forces carried out this magnificent combat performance, as testified to by the whole world, in the October War.

The second reopening of the canal has another beautiful meaning. More than 120,000 Egyptians died digging this canal. The Khedive used them as slave labor, that is they worked without receiving any wages or remuneration. A total of 120,000 Egyptians were buried under the sands of the canal. We avenged them in the 1973 battle and in the second reopening of the canal. We were actually able to restore the canal as an artery for good and love, and not an artery for slave labor or an expression of the economic strongholds of imperialism. The Suez Canal had been the biggest stronghold of the old colonialism.

What is even more magnificent about the second reopening of the canal on 5 June 1975 is that the entire world celebrated this reopening with us. It celebrated with us the meanings which were behind the reopening on this particular day, 5 June. The world celebrated with us the triumph of the will of Egypt and the crossing of the Arab nation together with it from, as I have said, defeat to victory and from humiliation to honor and dignity.

In the second reopening in June 1975, the whole world also celebrated with us something of great significance. The Arab nation was a neglected quantity and a dead corpse, as one Israeli official put it. The whole world celebrated with us the ending of the mourning, which 5 June 1967 represented, and the removal of the black marks tarnishing the history of the Arab nation. The entire world celebrated with us the removal of these black marks. It acknowledged the position of Egypt and that of the Arab nation. The world has since classified the Arab nation as the sixth power behind the five big powers in today's world.

On 5 June 1975, we turned the day of defeat, bitterness and pain--5 June 1967--into a day of victory, dignity, the Arab nation's crossing and honor. We turned it into a day of the world's confidence in us and in our Arab nation, and in our place in the sun.

This happened in 1975. We will go back again lest we forget. The decision to liquidate the custodianship was issued in the 2 or 3 months after I assumed office in 1970. In 1971, the centers of power were eliminated, detention camps were closed, a permanent constitution was issued and the supremacy of law was imposed. The Soviet experts were expelled in 1972 so that only Egypt's decision and Egypt's will should prevail on the land of Egypt. The October War took place in 1973. The first disengagement took place, as I said, in 1974. The open-door policy was also initiated in that year. The Suez Canal was reopened in 1975, as I told you. The Soviet-Egyptian treaty was abolished in 1976. The agreement on the facilities we granted to the Soviet Union was also canceled during that year.

You will remember that when I submitted the presidential decree on canceling the Egyptian-Soviet agreement or treaty to the People's Assembly in 1976, I spoke about the reason for this measure. The reason was that the Soviet Union had imposed an embargo on the export of arms to us and had refused to reschedule the debts and cooperate with us.

It was indeed regrettable that when the Soviet Union imposed the embargo on us, I turned to India, as you know, to obtain spare parts for the MIG planes which we have. India has a factory which produces MIG planes under license from the Soviet Union.

Three months later Indira Gandhi, who was then prime minister of India, answered me, declining because the Soviet Union refused to permit her to supply us with the necessary spare parts.

I had to deal with this situation. So, the Egyptian-Soviet treaty was abrogated in 1976. With it, I also abrogated the agreement under which the Soviet Union was given facilities here in Alexandria in particular, on our coast, as well as a workshop for repairing or maintaining its 5th Fleet in the Mediterranean. That workshop was a floating one on a boat. The Soviet Union had also used Marsa Matruh as a supply base for the Soviet 5th Fleet. We canceled all this together in 1976. Again, this was done to free Egypt's will and decision.

In 1977 came the initiative of my visit to Jerusalem. I am happy because this initiative is a source of happiness and pride not only for me and the Egyptian people who supported me. This initiative now belongs to hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. Furthermore, it continues to have new effect daily. The initiative was made in 1977. We are now in the year 1979. Every day fresh developments, values, and depths radiate from this initiative to the whole world.

Of course, as I have explained to you, this initiative was made because we could not place the fate of the Arab nation and Egypt in the hands of some Arab rulers who cannot even solve the problems of their own countries, and in whom there is no confidence, and who cannot survive without open detention camps, physical liquidation and extraordinary measures. We had reached a stage, regrettably, where those who wanted to determine the Arab fate, and who met recently in Baghdad and are trying to drag the Arab nation and the reasonable Arab rulers to their course [sentence as heard]. In 1977 the initiative was made because the fate of the Arabs, and consequently of Egypt, could not be left under the trusteeship of small people who could not be entrusted with the interests of their own people and who are rejected by their own people. I say it with extreme frankness: Their people reject them. I challenge anyone of them to do what I have done here since 1970. I am talking about the decisions that I have made. I challenge anyone of them to close the detention camps, draw up a permanent constitution and submit it to a public referendum, and introduce the supremacy of the law. I challenge anyone of them to do this, because he would not survive for 1 hour after that. They know this. This is why, to this day, they resort to extraordinary measures, physical liquidation, detention camps, and so on. They even boast about it, regrettably.

We have got in our review to 1977, when the initiative was made. In 1978, at Camp David, we were able--that is Egypt, Israel and the United States--to agree on two documents which we signed at Camp David. The first document concerns Sinai and the second document concerns the comprehensive settlement. In my latest speech you heard me talk about my meeting with Gromyko and the phrase "separate settlement" and "separate solution." This took place in this room from which I am addressing you now. The 4-hour discussion between myself and Gromyko took place here.

I told him: Why are you driving the people of Syria to a separate solution? You know that Egypt does not want a separate solution at all, because Egypt has historic responsibilities which it will never abandon under any circumstances. He was here for 4 hours.

The second Camp David document, as I have said, for the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, includes specific points to solve this conflict not only with Egypt but also with each party to the conflict, whether it is Jordan, the Palestinians, Lebanon or Syria. It is the first time there has been such a document containing such points, and it is signed by Egypt and Israel and witnessed by the United States. This took place in 1978. On 26 March 1979 the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the exchanged letter were signed. The exchanged letter has the same effect as the treaty regarding the establishment of full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Lest we forget, I again recall the past 9 years of my presidency. I recall that in 1970 or in the 3 or 4 remaining months of 1970 after my assumption of office there was the decision to liquidate the custodianships. In 1971 there was the liquidation of the centers of power, the supremacy of the law, the complete closure of detention camps, and the permanent constitution. In 1972 there was the expulsion of the Soviet experts to affirm Egypt's decision and will. In 1973 there was the immortal October battle. In 1974 there was the open-door policy and the start of the peace process with the first disengagement of forces. In 1975 there was the second opening of the Suez Canal, about which I spoke to you. In 1976 there was the abrogation of the Soviet treaty and the cancellation of the facilities granted to the Soviet Union. In 1977 there was the initiative. In 1978 there was Camp David, and in 1979 there was the signing of the peace treaty.

When I sat down to prepare my speech to you, and I actually prepared a speech, I found that it was a routine speech containing beautiful phrases. Then I sat down to think: why not go back together and open the whole book from the time when I assumed office up to this day?

Really, before anyone can express his opinion, I want to express my opinion. I had not imagined that in the past 9 years there could be a decision every year more important than the one before. But there is something I want to talk to you about today, and I do not want to deviate from it. I am talking to you today after the People's Assembly has crowned the work of the past 9 years with its approval of the peace agreement in a splendid democratic manner unprecedented in the history of Egypt. I say that something like this has never happened in the history of Egypt, neither before nor after the 23 July revolution. The meaning behind the splendid manner in which the People's Assembly yesterday approved the peace treaty is that Egypt's will, and democracy in Egypt, is a reality and not imaginary. Democracy in Egypt exists despite the fact that we were forced--or I was forced--to impose some restrictions, particularly with regard to the formation of parties or the freedom of the formation of parties; just as, in 1971, I was unable--after ending the centers of power, establishing the supremacy of the law and closing the detention camps--to go further and abolish restrictions on freedom of the press and formation of parties. But you all will remember that we were all torn apart in 1971 before we waged our battle, and regrettably many people committed serious mistakes toward their country, Egypt. But I overlooked all this, because I said that I was more torn apart and wounded than them. Although many of them had bad intentions, I said: all are wounded and I am wounded. I will tolerate this until the battle ends. And I, indeed, tolerated many despicable things. You have lived with me through his period and are aware of the actions of the parasitic and foolish left, which initiated the slogans of defeatism and liquidation. It was easy for the left to come out with such talk and such slogans.

In the end it emerged that there was no defeatism, liquidation, or anything of this kind. One year after the expulsion of the Soviet experts, the leftists went so far as to say that Egypt would not fight. But in 1973, Egypt fought and crossed. Not only did Egypt cross, Egypt also took the Arab nation across.

As I told you, in 1971 I could not complete the process. There were restrictions on freedom of the press. There were restrictions on the formation of parties, and the Arab Socialist Union was the sole political organization.

Frankly speaking, as I have accustomed you to, I like to put the facts before our people. I am proud to be one of them. I have felt only love for my people in every stage of the 9 years which have passed. In every decision I have made, I felt full and great love for my people. Because I love my people, I could not give freedom of the press in 1972, while some people were uttering such terms as liquidation, defeatism, reaction and imperialism.

As I said, some people--and not only leftists--had bad and evil intentions. We have a class in Egypt which is worse than the left. It is the class of opportunists. These opportunists imagine that because they hold university degrees, or because they are outstanding in a certain field, or because they had engaged in previous political activity, they have the right to be the custodians of this country. This is the worst class.

However, as I told you, I endured all this. I could not complete the process in 1971. Early in 1974, specifically in February, and 4 months after the October battle, I lifted all restrictions on the press. For 40 years prior to 1974--both the years before and after the 23 July revolution--the press did not have freedom except for about 40 days. From February 1974 and up to this day in 1979, I have lifted all restrictions on the press and on foreign correspondents' dispatches.

Some opportunists still believe they can achieve something when they summon the foreign correspondents for a press conference in order to curse their country. In the coming period, we want to tell these and their like: No, that is enough. Respect your country and respect yourself; otherwise, we will teach you how to respect your country and yourself.

As I said, I lifted all restrictions on the press in 1974. In 1971, I closed the detention camps, eliminated the centers of power, introduced the permanent constitution and the supremacy of the law. Immediately after the October War, I lifted all restrictions on freedom of the press.

You have watched with me how freedom of the press has been greatly abused. Even today we are suffering from some of the follies which the press has committed against the country. Some follies have been committed intentionally and some unintentionally, but we are still suffering. For example, I read the foreign press editorials on the signing of the treaty in Washington and Begin's visit to Egypt. Some foreign newspapers wrote that there is still corruption in Egypt.

I want to say something. They abused freedom of the press, as I said, intentionally or unintentionally. Early in 1973, which was one of the years of suffering, and 10 months before the battle, a foreign correspondent here in Egypt was writing articles. He sent these articles to his newspaper in London. The articles said that there was corruption in Egypt, that the regime in Egypt was collapsing and that the regime in Egypt was such and such. Regrettably, those who provided this correspondent with that information were Egyptian journalists, and specifically one Egyptian journalist who used to work with 'Abd an-Nasir.

They had imagined that by publishing such reports about Egypt, the regime would be overthrown or their opportunism fulfilled. But what happened then? This correspondent wrote three articles. Many journalists in Egypt believed at that time that the world and the regime were coming to an end. This was around the beginning of 1973 while I was drawing up the plan and approving it. I tolerated this. The same correspondent not only wrote in his newspaper in London, but he also wrote three articles for the New York TIMES around the beginning of 1973, all of which were against Egypt. Those who read his articles would say: God have mercy on Egypt which has no army, armed forces, government or law and order, and everything in the country has collapsed. They exploited the word corruption.

The time has come to speak frankly. As I said before, I was recently reading the journal of this same correspondent who I had expelled from Egypt. Following the October War--which was admirably staged and by which Egypt and the whole Arab nation crossed from defeat to victory and which affirmed Egypt's stand--I had believed that his newspaper would have dismissed him because the three articles he wrote around the beginning of 1973 were full of poison and defeatism, and indicated that Egypt was finished. I regret to say that he is still writing for the same paper along the same lines as before.

I want to tell the opportunists to change their behavior because in the coming phase we will consolidate freedom of the press. While addressing you today to speak about the referendum on the treaty, we will further affirm the independence and freedom of the press. We will give it greater independence and will establish it as a fourth estate.

Returning to my discussion, in 1974, 4 months after the end of the October War, I completed the special steps on freedom of the press along our path to a sound democracy. In 1971, as I said, we destroyed the centers of power which had imposed a trusteeship on the people, we closed down the detention camps forever and drew up the permanent constitution and the supremacy of the law. I completed these in 1974, 4 months after the battle, by stipulating that freedom of the press was effective as of this date. After 1974 I was unable to grant freedom to form parties, as I told you before. There were attempts to exploit the democracy practised in 1971 with respect to closure of the detention camps, destruction of the centers of power, the drawing up of the permanent and clear constitution and the supremacy of the law. It was necessary for us to achieve peace in order to enter the final phase of the construction of complete democracy. In 1974 we concluded the first disengagement; in 1975 we concluded the second disengagement coupled with the reopening of the Suez Canal. In 1976 we abrogated the Soviet treaty and abolished the facilities granted to the Soviets. In 1977 we made our initiative. In 1978 there were the Camp David agreements, and in 1979 we signed the peace agreement.

Motivated only by my affection for the masses and their full confidence in me, I must fully complete the structure of complete democracy.

I would like to turn back to an earlier subject. While I was in my cell in 1954, I read what philosopher Frank Crane said about the honest life of any nation beginning the day it achieves independence. Independence, as I said, is not only political independence but independence in everything.

After the peace treaty, we achieved full independence and freedom of will. Some of our land is under occupation in Sinai. This is over, as stipulated in the treaty. All of our resources and all our people were devoted to the battle to liberate Sinai. This is also over. In spite of the despicable stand of the Arab rejection from states and the childish outcry, abuses and insults, I tell them not to forget that Egypt has crossed, along with you, from defeat to victory here on the banks of the Suez Canal and in the Egyptian Sinai.

While enjoying the price of petroleum and its revenues today, beware lest you forget that the price went up four times as a result of spilling the blood of the sons of Egypt on the land of Sinai. I do not say this to oblige anybody. May God bless all they have, but let each one of them realize that the simplest Egyptian will look from above on any of them who rides in a Cadillac and uses the latest inventions of the age. The simple Egyptian, who is suffering, will look at them with his head raised to the sky. The Egyptian has no Cadillac and he is experiencing difficulties. We will solve these difficulties, which are not insoluble. The food problem is solvable, the housing problem is solvable. All problems are solvable. God Almighty has given Egypt boundless revenues.

We will solve all these problems. But let those who are cursing Egypt and tampering with the fate of the Arab nation today remember that through his sufferings, the simple Egyptian is now enjoying his freedom, humanism, dignity and a 7,000 year old history. He is enjoying the fact that he crossed with the Arab nation from shame to victory and dignity, and from defeat to honor and a dignified position. The suffering simple Egyptian will pride himself on the fact that you have increased the price of petroleum four times as a result of the spilling of his blood and that of his sons. We have not considered this as a favor and we have never asked anything from anybody. Our head was always raised to the sky and will always remain so. Events are daily proving that Egypt is assuming its rightful position in the world and its Arab nation.

It is your right today that I should put the final touches to democracy. I am really much interested in what the philosopher Crane said. Our honest and independent life when our land, will, sky and decision were liberated began the day we signed the peace treaty on 26 March this year. Therefore, I do not want to waste any time, as I have accustomed you.

Remember that when it became clear in 1976 that it was the will of the people that there should be an opinion and counteropinion, we set up the platforms. You remember that in opening the People's Assembly, I demanded--and nobody knew beforehand--that parties be formed immediately. Parties were formed and this came as a surprise to everybody. Why? I will not waste time. My people trust me and my people are fully aware that I will steer them to the shores of safety in every direction.

Well, today I tell my beloved people, who I love and who love me, that we are putting the final touches on democracy in order that no person again tamper with the destiny of this country or this beloved people. The time for this has come, after the signing of the peace agreement and after we have laid down the bases for the comprehensive solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which they have been tampering with for 30 years and are still tampering with. The time has come to put on the final touches. The Egyptian citizen is today enjoying--and let all the Arabs hear this--security, safety, supremacy of the law and human dignity. The target is to make the Egyptian man prosper and live a most dignified life. I would like to ask how many Arab states apply this? Moreover, the Egyptian citizen is today fully establishing his will, decision and freedom through putting the final touches on democracy in a most splendid system of consultation [ash-shura] which our religion advocates.

I am sorry for taking a long time, but I wanted to give you a glance in order that I might explain to you the next step after yesterday's approval by the People's Assembly.

You will remember that before leaving for the United States for the signing, I said at the doctors meeting that I would go to the United States, God willing, to sign, and that we must complete the 15 May revolution after my return.

The 15 May revolution began, as you know, with the elimination of the centers of power, the final closure of the detention camps, and the introduction of the supremacy of the law and the permanent constitution. In 1974 we introduced freedom of the press, and in 1976 the parties, and the opinion and counteropinion. As I have said, there remained a restriction on the freedom to form parties. So that democracy will be complete, today I seize the opportunity, first to submit the treaty to a referendum, because this is not only a necessity as stipulated in the constitution, dictated by the phase we are going through, but, I say, more. I consider this treaty for us to be a question of self-determination. It is my duty to the people to put to them all the facts without hiding anything. This treaty and the bases of comprehensive settlement--the complementary agreement regarding the West Bank and Gaza--are a matter of self-determination not only for this generation but also for your future generations because it means peace. Peace means love, construction, work, sweat and liberation of our will on our soil and the freedom of our decision over our affairs on this soil given us by God Almighty.

My decision today is to submit the treaty to a public referendum so that the people will voice their opinion. In doing this I have two objectives: I want those Arabs who bark, the Arab leaders who bark, to hear and see. I also want the remaining small and insignificant minority of opportunists among our people and all the renegades and rancorous people to hear the opinion of the people of Egypt and the will of the people of Egypt.

This is the first item in the referendum: the treaty, so that the barking Arab leaders, as I said, will hear the word, and so that the whole world will hear it and be sure of it. I also want the remaining insignificant spiteful few, whatever color they take cover under, to hear the opinion of the people.

So Article One of the Decision regarding the referendum is: submitting the treaty to a referendum as a matter of self-determination in Egypt for the coming generations.

Then there is the other matter. As I said at the beginning of my address to you, I was frequently unable to complete democracy. I have spoken about the circumstances which prevented me from doing so. In 1971, I could not allow the formation of parties because of the fragmentation which existed at the time, and because of the claims and the attitudes which existed at the time and from which I suffered but endured. In 1974 I granted freedom to the press, but I could not at all begin to deal with the question of the parties because it would have divided us in the same ugly and bitter manner which existed before the October battle and before the picture became clear.

Today, the second matter in the referendum, our people, is that we want to agree on our future--not just peace, but, as I have told you, the meaning of peace which is more safety, more security, more democracy, more construction and more surging forward in all fields. It is my opinion and conviction--and, I sense, your conviction--that this can only be achieved with complete democracy.

As I have said, the first article in the referendum will deal with the treaty. Its text will be as follows:

The voters registered in the election lists, in implementation of Law 73/56, are invited to meet at the headquarters of the referendum subcommittees, to give their opinion under the referendum on the following topics:

The peace treaty and its appendices between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel, and the complementary agreement regarding the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza sector, signed in Washington on 26 March 1979, approved by presidential decree No 153 of the year 1979, and ratified by the People's Assembly yesterday, 19 April, 1979.

The second article pertains to what I have talked to you about in this speech. The second article: Public Referendum on the Reorganization of the State on the Following Bases in Order to Enhance Democracy:

1. Dissolution of the People's Assembly and the call for general elections on the date stipulated by the constitution: The dissolution of the People's Assembly must not be taken as implying anything about the general conduct of the People's Assembly. In every group there are odd members. In the same house there are no two brothers who agree or whose fingerprints or ideas are the same. But the purpose of dissolving the assembly is to begin a new era, because, as I said, this is a question of self-determination and the start of a new era with new traditions--traditions dictated by Egypt and not by opportunism, party corruption or hiding behind various slogans. We must achieve all this in the debate, God willing, therefore dissolving the People's Assembly and calling for general elections on the date stipulated by the constitution.
2. Permitting the freedom to form parties in a clear and frank manner: This is because Article V of the constitution refers only to the Arab Socialist Union and says that party activity can be exercised within it. Although parties have been formed and we have exercised party life, our constitution must fully depict what we want. Constitutions are not a Koran. The constitution is something that regulates our relationships. When we see that there is something which needs to be amended in the constitution to meet the needs of the people, we must do it in a constitutional way. Therefore, number two is permitting the freedom to form parties.
3. Declaration of Egyptian human rights: As I said, this is a question of self-determination for us. The country has suffered much from foreign rule. Egypt, the good and beloved Egypt, suffered much from foreign rulers, from foreign imperialism and even from its sons who resisted political work before 23 July during the days of party corruption and the corruption of feudalism, the king and the British. Our country suffered much, and it also suffered after the 23 July revolution. Why has it suffered? Because in 1971, when I liquidated the centers of power, there was something which had spread widely in the country. Some people wanted this country to live in hatred and not in love and to live under custodianships, sequestrations and imported ideologies and principles from the Soviet Union and others. They wanted the people to live under things which were contrary to what they have been raised on and contrary to the love they believe in. They wanted the people to live under things contrary to the social solidarity we see in the Egyptian village, the tolerance in the Egyptian village, the belief we see in the Egyptian village, and the tenacity we see in the Egyptian village. The declaration of human rights, therefore, means that no ruler will come one day and violate a citizen's security, safety, freedom, dignity, livelihood or honor. As I told you, Frank Crane said that great nations begin their march after their will is freed. Today our will has been freed, and we want to state in the declaration of human rights that no ruler whatsoever can touch an individual in Egypt or an Egyptian citizen except under the provision of the law and the supremacy of the law and for the sake of Egypt only, and not for party or personal emotions or any other claims.

By the declaration of human rights we give an example to others. God willing, the Arab peoples around us will hear of it and will realize what the Egyptian man is doing today.

There are poor people in the Arab nation who are coping with living under a regime of terror, dragging in the streets, physical liquidation and detention. This is not so in Egypt. We have declared the human rights so that it will be a model not only to the Third World but also to all the civilized world.

4. The commitments to safeguarding national unity, social peace and democratic socialism:

I have spoken several times on this subject. We will never allow any blow against our national unity and will never allow any blow against the social peace. We will never return to the old socialist theory which was applied in the past. This theory subjects the freedom of the individual, his dignity, livelihood and security to the state to use as it desires just as the totalitarian regime in the Soviet Union is doing. No. It is known that in the Soviet Union and the other socialist states there is a complete difference or a complete contradiction between their theory on scientific socialism and the freedom of the individual--the freedom of the society and that of the individual. No. We here clearly solve this. There will be absolutely no contradiction between freedom of the society and freedom of the individual because through our theory, namely democratic socialism, the freedom of the society must never overstep the freedom of the individual as far as his security, safety, livelihood, his rights and freedom are concerned as happens under totalitarian regimes. We uphold democratic socialism and the door to democratic socialism will be open to all efforts.

5. The emblem of the state will be knowledge and faith: We will clearly define this. When the people approve this it will be included in the constitution. The state will be a state of knowledge and faith. This was contained in the preamble of the 1971 constitution but this time it must be stipulated in the constitution and in the values of the society.

6. Constitutional legality: Constitutional legality in the state will be based on the principles and achievements of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions. By saying that constitutional legality in the state will be based on the principles and achievements of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions I mean that all negative aspects will be excluded. Therefore, this article will stipulate that constitutional legality in the state will be based on the principles and achievements of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions in the following specific subjects. This is in order that we may not get confused and so that no one will come one day and say that the guardianships were one of the achievements of the 23 July revolution. Regrettably, some people are still attempting to don 'Abd an-Nasir's shirt and to be unjust to the man after his death, not allowing him to rest in his grave. They would claim that such guardianships were the making of Nasirism and of the 23 July revolution and so were the detention camps. No. All these negative aspects will be excluded and we will specifically define the constitutional legality of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions in the following aspects:

A. Egypt's Arab affiliation is real and based on destiny. We are not prepared to accept a certificate from anyone saying that we are Arabs one day and have him withdraw this certificate the next day. No. Egypt's Arab affiliation is real and one of destiny.

B. The commitment to the policy of nonalignment: Some people have made the mistake and will continue to make the mistake of claiming that in view of the friendship between us and the United States we have become Americans. They used to say when we had a treaty with the Soviet Union and had granted facilities to the Soviets that I was a Soviet. Never. All my life I have been an Egyptian and a peasant with Egypt and with the land. When the Soviet Union was wrong, I told it so and I expelled 17,000 Soviet experts in 1 week and abrogated the treaty of alliance and the agreement on facilities. The United States has not asked for a treaty or facilities and will not ask for this.

The misfortune of the opportunist forces here is that they belittle the value of their country. Why? I do not know. Egypt enjoys a high standing in the world. Nobody would ask Egypt to be exploited as an agent or would establish a base or ask for special facilities in the country. Nobody would ask this because everyone knows what Egypt is. The first to know this was President Carter, my friend, the United States, the Congress and the Senate. However, we shall clearly stipulate this: the commitment to the policy of nonalignment.

Anyone who befriends us and makes one step in our direction, we will befriend and take 10 steps in his direction. I seize this opportunity to greet President Carter and the American people, the Congress and Senate, who adopted a stand of honor and joined this march to end the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of justice and honor. They did not ask for bases, like the Soviet Union did. They did not ask for a treaty, facilities or anything else other than Egypt's friendship. They did so out of their faith in the history of this country. We do not care for the opportunists because there will be opportunism and opportunists among all peoples and at all times. However, let us put matters very clearly. This is abidance by the policy of nonalignment.

C. Ending party corruption, feudalism and purging political life: This is a commitment which we must take into consideration every day. At a time of unawareness a person came along and represented the peak of political opportunism in this country before the 23 July revolution and he is still doing so. One of the reasons for the outbreak of the 23 July revolution was to eliminate this opportunism. Despite this, this person is shamelessly trying to return to the political arena. We are sorry. We are giving our attention to the question of party corruption, feudalism and the purging of political life. Give it your attention, o people, every day in order that we may bring to account every person. We have allowed the formation of parties. Therefore, there must be popular controls, not administrative or executive power controls. There must be popular controls and they must be clear regarding the rights of the Egyptian man to be able to put any politician or party in their right place by a popular and democratic method and so that we may not return to party corruption or feudalism and so that political life may not be contaminated again as it was before 23 July.

D. Abidance by the principle of 50 percent representation for workers and peasants in all organizations: Many opportunists and some of the gentlemen in Cairo will not like this but it is a fact and reality. The base, which represents more than 90 percent of this people, has been deprived all of its life of the right to express itself or teach its sons. The base was denied all rights in the country. Rights were granted to the 5 percent who lived in Cairo and to sons of the notables and pashas.

Today there are students, God be praised, from each village in the universities. They are studying engineering, medicine and sciences. I was very happy when I went to Mit Abu al-Kawm. There was a time when my brothers and I were the only people from Mit Abu al-Kawm to attend school. The last time I visited Mit Abu al-Kawm I found out that many of its youth were studying in the science, engineering, medical, military, police, law and agriculture colleges. All youth of Mit Abu al-Kawm are now studying in all the university colleges as a result of their overall marks, efforts and sweat. Where was this available before? Nobody bothered before. I said once that there was a time when I was not destined to hold this position or assume the responsibility. Why? It is because we could not pay the costs which the sons of able people could afford.

Today we are safeguarding with all our strength the right to free education, which the people obtained as one of the 23 July revolution accomplishments. We reserve for the peasants and workers--the base which represents more than 90 percent--50 percent of the seats in all organizations.

E. Abidance by the ethical conduct springing from our religion and the basic values of the land of Egypt. This means abidance by religion and the basic values which stem from the land of Egypt. The first basic value springing from the land of Egypt is the word shame. If we know something is shameful, we must not do it. Our basic values call for love, loyalty, solidarity, fraternity, the discarding of disputes and bitterness, and nobility and faith. These are characteristics of the people of Egypt.

When beginning our new life, we will explain all matters very clearly. We in the Egyptian family must do our best to reform anyone who resorts to rancor or else we must isolate him from the Egyptian family.

F. Abidance under all circumstances by the supremacy of the law: This must be very clear. There is no supremacy for a class, faction, individual, person or ruler. The supremacy of the law is above all--rulers and ruled.

7. All the aforementioned was item six, which deals with constitutional legitimacy. Item seven is that the constitution is the only basic document on which the state's system is founded. Its amendment in a constitutional manner is the only way to express the requirements of the stages of the development of the people. What does this mean? The United States provides us with the best example of the achievements of the great nations. Starting from zero, the United States became the strongest and richest state in the world in 200 years. In one day the people in the United States did what we are now doing to build their state and future. We are now shaping our future. Our state is older than theirs. Our state has existed for 7,000 years. However, we are beginning our honest life and future as the Americans did. They established their state and shaped their future. They agreed on the Constitution. They have been amending the Constitution for 200 years to meet the requirements of the people but nobody can abolish the Constitution and nobody can change it. What I want to say is that the Constitution contains the entire system of the state and constitutional legitimacy. The constitutional legitimacy, which I spoke about, of the principles of the July 1952 and May 1971 revolutions must not be contained alone in one charter or paper. Everything must be contained in the constitution. Why? It is because the constitution is our only document. The charter, the 30 March manifesto and the October paper or anything else said by anybody are not documents. We are now building the great future with our own hands and by our own making. We are making this future.

To become great, a state must not confuse itself. It must issue a constitution which will be the reference for everything. Our constitution is the reference for everything. We will amend it. It is necessary to amend it. But it is a stipulation that its amendment must be brought about constitutionally. Nobody should be able to abrogate the constitution and issue a new one. Nobody must be able to amend the constitution to serve his own purposes. It should be amended constitutionally. The constitutional way is the only way to introduce all the developments we want into the constitution. The Americans introduced hundreds and thousands of amendments to the Constitution which they issued 200 years ago. We, too, will constitutionally introduce hundreds of amendments to the 1971 constitution to meet the requirements of the people, particularly at this stage.

We want the press to become a fourth estate. This must be codified in the constitution. We want the provision in the constitution relating to the Arab Socialist Union to be canceled. We also want that there be freedom to form parties. In other words, we want full democracy. We will amend the constitution but nobody should overstep the constitution or amend it other than by the constitutional method stipulated in the constitution itself. This would protect the country from the evils of pains.

Sidqi, May God bless his soul, in 1930 abrogated the 1923 constitution and introduced the 1930 constitution. No. This is party corruption. There was no permanent constitution after the 23 July revolution. We governed either through a temporary constitution or constitutional proclamations. Today we have a permanent constitution like every great nation in the world. We will amend it whenever necessary to meet the requirements of development in Egypt.

8. The creation of a consultative council to be the family council for all Egypt and to include representatives of all the people's factions and organizations; We need such a council. There is an elected people's assembly but we also need a consultative council.

A total of 350 members are elected to the People's Assembly representing 175 constituencies, plus 10 members by appointment. They do not represent all the activities which all of us want to see represented in the People's Assembly. However, this is democracy. They are elected in free and direct elections.

In addition to the People's Assembly, we will form a consultative council. The constitution must clearly stipulate the formation of this council because this is the family council. It is high time that everyone should know Egypt is a family above everything--above the parties, above emotions, above doctorate certificates, above the arrogance and selfishness of some effendis. Egypt is above everything, unlike in the past when political life meant leaderships names, persons and conflicts. Regrettably, some members of the present People's Assembly still have these old concepts.

All of these concepts must change. They must understand that Egypt and the Egyptian family are above everyone and every party. Egypt's objectives are above everything. No one must try to impose his custodianship on Egypt. This is why we need the family council. There will also be a People's Assembly. We will put in the consultative council all the organizations' representatives in Egypt who could not be elected to the People's Assembly.

9. Making the press, by law, a fourth estate to insure its freedom and emphasize its independence:

In view of what I said at the beginning and my attack on the exploitation of the freedom of the press, some may imagine that I am angry or something like that. Not at all. On the contrary, we want to put in the constitution that the press is the fourth estate, precisely like the executive power, the legislative power and the judiciary power. The press will be the fourth estate.

We all know that the press has great influence on the people. We will not allow a person to own a newspaper and do what he wants, as is happening around us and about which the oldest democracies are complaining now. This has obliged governments like England, which is the mother of democracy, to think how to assist the newspapers so that they will not be financed by capitalism which directs things as it wants and likes.

The press must be owned by the people. To organize this and make it law, we will make it a fourth estate. There are three powers: the executive, legislative and judiciary powers. We add to them the fourth power, which is the power of the press. We will make this a law and will give the press the necessary guarantees to insure its independence and freedom. The press must understand that no one should try to dictate his opinion to the people and no party should try to deviate from the people's objectives.

In its structure and performance of its work it is high time for the press to become independent and to become an authority and exercise its responsibility from within.

Article three in the referendum deals with procedures. Article three: The referendum referred to in the previous article will be held on Thursday, 19 April 1979. It will begin at 0800 and end at 1700 in accordance with the law on the exercise of political rights.

Article four: The People's Assembly sessions will be suspended as of the date of the publication of this decree in the official gazette. This is a constitutional measure.

Article five: The interior minister shall implement this decree.

I now sign this decree in front of you after having explained it and all its background.

Finally, with all love and as we start the stage of self-determination, I greet our sons in the armed forces, without whom we would not have been able to do this, nor to be in our present situation, nor to be in a position in which we are discussing completing the democratic process, nor to have security, safety and the supremacy of the law at a time when many Arab peoples around us are suffering from aggression, detention, lynching, physical liquidation, imprisonment and deprivation of livelihood.

Without our armed forces, the Egyptian people would not have been able to sit down quietly to put all the final touches on democracy and to determine their future and way of life, as all the great states have done. All this would not have been possible without the heroic and wonderful performance of our sons in the armed forces in the October War. In the name of the people I send them all love, greetings and gratitude.

I convey my sincerest greetings, deep love, appreciation and gratitude to the Egyptian woman who lost her son and husband and who is producing Egypt's future generations. All Egypt's gratitude must be directed to the Egyptian woman who endured all this and without whose endurance and sufferings we would have not achieved what we have achieved today.

Regarding our people, you have heard me say that until I die, I will remain unable to express but part of the love you expressed toward me. All I can say is that I share your love. You are used to me not hiding a single fact from you. I will never resort to a two-faced policy, and I will not allow a guardian or guardians from inside or outside on the will of this people.

Pray our Lord condemn us not if we forget or fall into error. Our Lord lay not on us a burden like that which thou didst lay on those before us. Our Lord lay not on us a burden greater than we have strength to bear. Blot out our sins and grant us forgiveness. Have mercy on us. Thou art our protector. Help us against those who stand against faith.

God's peace and blessings be with you.

TEXT OF PRESIDENTIAL DECREE CALLING FOR REFERENDUM

JN112129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 11 April--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat issued a republican decree tonight calling on voters to express their opinion on the subjects on which the referendum will be held on Thursday, 19 April. The president announced these subjects in his statement to the nation this evening.

The text of the republican decree is as follows: Decree No 157 for 1979 by the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt inviting voters to a referendum: After taking cognizance of the constitution and Law No 73 of 1956 regulating the exercise of political rights and the laws amending it, the president of the republic decrees:

Article One: Voters whose names are listed in the election lists, in accordance with the provisions of Law No 73 of 1956 mentioned above, are invited to meet in the headquarters of the responsible referendum subcommittees in order to express their opinion in the referendum on the following subjects:

I. The peace treaty and its appendices between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel and the complementary [takmilī] agreement pertaining to the establishment of total self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that were signed in Washington on 26 March 1979 and were approved by republican decree No 153 of 1979 and ratified by the People's Assembly on 10 April 1979.

II. The reorganization of the state on the following bases in consolidation of democracy:

A. The dissolution of the People's Assembly and the call for general elections in the time specified by the constitution.

B. The freedom of party formation.

C. The declaration of the Egyptian individual's rights.

D. The commitment to safeguard national unity, social peace and democratic socialism.

E. The motto of the state is science and faith.

F. Constitutional legitimacy [ash-shari'ah ad-dusturiyah] in the state is based on the principles and achievements of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions in the following:

1. Egypt's Arab affiliation in fact and destiny.
2. Commitment to the policy of nonalignment.
3. The eradication of party corruption, feudalism and the purging of political life.
4. Commitment to the 50 percent ratio for workers and peasants in all organizations.
5. Commitment to moral behavior that emanates from our religion and the basic values of Egypt.
6. Commitment under all circumstances to the sovereignty of the law.

G. The constitution is the sole basic document on which the state system is based. Amending the constitution in a constitutional way is the sole method for expressing the requisites of the people's stage of development.

H. Formation of a consultative council comprising representatives from all the people's groups and bodies. This council will be like a family council to Egypt.

I. The institutionalizing of the press as a fourth authority to guarantee its freedom and confirm its independence.

Article Two: The referendum process mentioned in the previous article shall be held on Thursday, 19 April 1979. It will begin at 0800 and end at 1700 in the manner stipulated in the law regulating the exercise of political rights.

Article Three: The People's Assembly sessions shall be suspended as of the date of publication of this decree in the official gazette.

Article Four: The interior minister shall implement this decree.

Article Five: This decree shall be published in the official gazette.

Issued at the president's office on 11 April 1979.

MORE ON KHALIL 7 APR STATEMENT, ASSEMBLY REMARKS

LD111623 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 8 Apr 79 p 6, 7 LD

[Report on Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil's statement before People's Assembly committees on 7 April and ensuing debate]

[Excerpt] After Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil concluded his statement a debate ensued. First to speak was Engineer Ibrahim Shukri (opposition leader). He said: There is no doubt that we are facing one of the most important situations our country has experienced because it concerns future generations. Therefore I am now speaking from a national and not a party standpoint. We have great confidence in the prime minister because his recent stands have proved his firmness in preserving our country's rights. This was evident in his stand toward the memorandums of understanding between the United States and Israel.

He added: We have certain observations regarding the treaty. These concern the effect of the treaty on other Arab treaties within the framework of Arab solidarity in view of the fact that Egypt is an indivisible part of the Arab nation. I would like the prime minister to explain this point in further detail, especially since the Arab countries are now claiming that we have only obtained a separate solution. We also want an explanation regarding the normalization of relations, the steps to be taken to implement it, the question of autonomy for the Palestinians, and the self-determination elections to be held in the West Bank and Gaza. We would like to know about Egypt's attitude toward Israel's exploitation of natural resources in Sinai during the period that has been fixed for its evacuation from it.

He added: I hope time will prove that we are following the right course as we will be supporting the Egyptian negotiator with all our strength in the coming stage.

Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi (independent) said: Today you presented an unprepared statement regarding a grave matter relating to the future of this nation. I would like to make certain reservations and seek some explanations regarding the treaty so that I can form a correct opinion and satisfy my conscience and patriotism. I would like to make this clear to the prime minister who last Thursday made a clear and frank statement pinpointing the points of agreement and disagreement [with Israel].

He added: I demand that the memorandums exchanged [with the United States] regarding the memorandums of understanding between the United States and Israel be appended to the agreement. I must say that I feel very concerned over this U.S.-Israel agreement. In my opinion such contracting is invalid as far as Egypt is concerned if it is not attached to the treaty.

He went on: Despite our differences of view I have no doubt about the patriotism of the Egyptian negotiator, whom we must support with all our strength because the coming stage is going to be hard and difficult. In the past stage the Egyptian negotiator has achieved most of what we have asked of him, such as the question of the formation of the UN emergency forces. We have asked that this force should not be composed of the permanent Security Council members. Now we call for the gradual normalization of relations in accordance with the stages of withdrawal. We also demand further clarification regarding [Egypt's] Arab commitment under this treaty and what is intended by the legal interpretation of the treaty's provision concerning this matter. This is in view of the fact that this provision places serious responsibility on the Egyptian side.

Intervening, Dr Khalil said: I can see that you are taking a pessimistic view of this article. I have been asked about Egypt's stand should Syria seek to liberate the Golan Heights by force. I said we would not consider it an aggressive war but a defensive war because the liberation of land is a defensive act.

Dr al-'Utayfi said: Thank you for your explanation, Mr Prime Minister. I would like to add here a further remark regarding the letters exchanged concerning the West Bank and Gaza. I demand that Egyptian diplomacy exert all its efforts to insure that these letters--which were considered as letters of intent--are turned into a treaty so that a lasting peace can be achieved in the area. Moreover, the prime minister said in his speech that negotiations regarding the West Bank and Gaza will be held under UN supervision. Have any letters or documents been exchanged in this regard?

Dr Khalil replied: Indeed we are coordinating so that all the points which you mention will be reached the same way other matters were reached in the negotiations.

Muhammad 'Abd ash-Shafi (Liberal Party) said: With all sincerity and honesty I say that we are living through Egypt's gravest days. We in the Liberal Party support the solution of the Palestine problem either by peace or by war. If this treaty intended only to postpone a battle for which we were not ready then it is a great achievement. If President as-Sadat had not gone to Jerusalem in 1977 there would have been a clash with God only knows what consequences.

It is enough that President as-Sadat has spared the country the evils of a fierce war for which it was not ready. Our wish is that relations will not be normalized except after Israel's total withdrawal from Sinai. We want specific conditions to be laid down for the question of the self-determination referendum that will be held for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza so that we will not be surprised by something unpleasant in this regard.

Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il (NDP) said: Any civilized society must continuously develop its march. We must put it on record that the Egyptian negotiator has achieved a great part of what we have demanded. Egypt has begun to restore its land through a peaceful, bloodless march. Had the Arabs joined us we would have certainly been in a much better position. We have achieved a maximum satisfying Egypt's honor and have achieved a linkage between the two agreements. I fully endorse the ratification of the treaty. We as an assembly must give the Egyptian negotiator our full support. I hope that at the next stage the Egyptian negotiator will not allow any change in the status of the Gaza inhabitants and will adhere to the Arab character of Jerusalem. Some 700 million Muslims and 1 billion Christians reject its subjection to Israeli control. We must insist that Jerusalem remains under total Arab sovereignty. We should not give up the hope that the Arabs will once again be united.

Commenting, Dr Khalil said: I will reply to the questions raised by the colleagues who have spoken. Concerning the memorandums of understanding between the United States and Israel I would say that we are still awaiting the U.S. reply--the letter regarding security measures in the West Bank and Gaza. We are still waiting for the U.S. reply we have asked for in connection with these measures which we found unsatisfactory. There is an essential difference between the United States giving security guarantees to Israel and the United States assuming for itself a specific role and assuming in advance that the Egyptian side will violate the treaty.

What happened during the negotiations was that the Israeli side demanded internal security guarantees because of the evacuation of Israeli forces from Sinai. My answer to this was that such guarantees are a matter of fact. I had absolutely no information that the United States would adopt a stand if Egypt adopted a certain stand. [as published] My answer was based on the fact that these guarantees would involve a U.S. military presence if the treaty is violated. We have refused any U.S. military presence under the treaty. All that we asked for is for Egypt to be supplied with arms like any other state. For this reason we have rejected this letter since it involves obligations to which one of the sides is not a party.

The prime minister added: With regard to specifying a time limit for security measures, such measures are not ever-lasting. Moreover, Egypt has never started aggression. As regards the presence of UN emergency forces, in fact this is a psychological measure to satisfy Israel and in no way restricts Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai.

Regarding the normalization of relations, it is a question which is subject to many things on which we will hold discussions with no time limit. But I would like to underline two matters: that the normalization of relations depends on Egypt and Israel and is subject to the laws of the two states, and we can go ahead with them to any extent.

The question of petroleum: During the negotiations and before signing the agreement Israel insisted on supplies of oil. My response was to refuse.

I asked the petroleum minister to send a letter to U.S. AMOCO, which is responsible for oil extraction in Sinai, saying that the company is banned from selling oil to the Israeli Neptune Company or else the contract between us and AMOCO will be abrogated. I have made it clear to the Israeli foreign minister that we do not recognize the Israeli Neptune Company because, under international law, it was banned from exploiting Sinai resources. If this is the case, how would I allow myself to deal with a company that has violated international law? I also said that there will be no priority, preference or commitment to special treatment in this regard. I have the right to sell my oil to whoever I wish. There is nothing in international law obliging me to do otherwise. We have studied the possibility of negotiations and laid down the basis for them.

Concerning the normalization of relations, the prime minister said: I hope that you will have no fear at all regarding the normalization of relations. The exchange of diplomatic representation will be carried out in accordance with the stages of withdrawal.

We have concealed nothing in the negotiations with Israel. We have spoken clearly. For example, a point was raised regarding whether if Syria agreed to enter into negotiations with Israel and the Israeli side became intransigent and, as a consequence, Syria went to war against Israel in order to liberate the Golan, such a war would be considered defensive. I replied: Yes, and it would be subject to the joint Arab defense pact.

A Cabinet committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Dr Butrus Ghali to insure that the normalization of relations will be carried out only in accordance with the treaty provisions. The invitation of Israeli officials to Egypt is in order to overcome many obstacles in the negotiations. The normalization of relations will take a longer time.

With regard to the priority of the agreement, the agreement has absolutely no priority. Concerning the Arab collective defense pact, it is in the interest of stability and peace in the area and is not directed against Israel if Israel really wants peace. The Arab defense pact gives Egypt the right to give assistance to Arab countries--such as Sudan, Yemen, Somalia and Oman--to defend their independence.

As for what is being said about the United States looking for a policeman in the area and Egypt assuming such a role, this will never happen because stability cannot be imposed by force. Rather stability must come from inside. We cannot impose one particular system because this is beyond our abilities and responsibility. But if a country like Sudan is threatened by another African country and there is a threat to the Nile sources and waters and I go to help, will I then be saying that I am playing a policeman's role? No. The secret behind Egypt's insistence on the collective defense pact is that it affirms and protects the Arab world's interest.

Regarding the determination of the Palestinians' fate, this will take place in accordance with the letters exchanged within the Camp David framework. There is no fear at all that Israel will come out with certain interpretations of this subject because we have many cards in our hands. The stability of the area depends on Egypt's stability and strength. I am not a policeman for the protection of U.S. interests. I protect my interests first.

Concerning the Arab situation which Ibrahim Shukri discussed, I also wish to discuss it as well. We here in Egypt and the Arab world are obsessed with blaming Egypt for everything.

With every Arab party still adhering to its own views, the Arabs could still have rendered an invaluable service without supporting the Egyptian negotiator by exploiting the conditions in the interest of the situation as a whole.

For example the Iranian events have served the Egyptian negotiator. The Arab stand has also helped rather than harmed the Egyptian stand. The Arabs could have exploited the discontinuation of Iranian oil supplies--6 million barrels per day--to the West not by stopping Arab oil supplies as well but by not increasing production and maintaining the same production level. Consequently the Arabs could have entered into negotiations with the United States with a view to increasing production in a manner commensurate with the gains achieved for the Palestinian cause. But unfortunately the Arabs hastened to increase oil production as soon as the Iranian oil flow stopped. They asked nothing from the Western countries in return for doing so--nothing in the way of support for Arab solidarity. All that they have done is to increase oil prices by 14 percent, thus achieving a further increase. Therefore, the situation has been exploited in order to achieve material gains for the oil-producing countries alone. The Arabs would have been able to reach a better position had they exploited the situation in the interest of the Arab cause as a whole. Moreover, what more were we supposed to achieve than we did?

KHALIL FORMALLY DENIES RESIGNATION REPORT

NC111619 Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 11 (AFP)--Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil today issued a formal denial of press reports of his "imminent resignation despite repeated denials."

"The reports are completely without foundation," Dr Khalil said. He confirmed that he would be heading the Egyptian mission which will begin talks with Israel next month on Palestinian autonomy, the Israeli occupied territories and the Gaza Strip.

He said that a national referendum on the peace treaty with Israel will be held on April 19--three days before ratification.

(According to the Egyptian opposition weekly JULY 23, published in London, President Anwar as-Sadat has told ex-minister Abd al Qadir Hatim to "stand by" to head a new government, once the peace treaty is signed. The Cairo [as received] newspaper AL-QABAS today reported Dr Khalil's imminent resignation and a new government to be headed by Mr Hatim).

GHALI REACTS TO BEGIN STATEMENTS ON NEW SETTLEMENTS

NC111335 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has denied that the Israeli Government has approved the establishment of 10 new Israeli settlements. However, in a statement published in the Israel newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT today, he affirmed Israel's right to establish new settlements in the occupied Arab territories, saying that the establishment of such settlements is essential for Israel's safety. Begin also announced that there is no relationship between the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the establishment of new settlements.

The radio correspondent has asked Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali about these statements. He said:

[begin recording] In fact the Camp David agreements--the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the complementary agreement on self-rule in Gaza and the West Bank--all these international documents require or necessitate that no new settlements be built in the West Bank and Gaza.

Moreover, the building of these settlements is illegal according to the rules of international law and the UN rules and resolutions. Should new settlements be built, this would undoubtedly obstruct the peace process and the negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza which will begin next month. It would also endanger peace and security in the region.

GHALI SAYS TREATY DOCUMENTS TO BE EXCHANGED 22 APRIL

NC112012 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that recent statements by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin concerning Israel's so-called right to build new settlements in the occupied Arab territories are harmful to the peace process. He added that these statements endanger the peace which we are striving to achieve.

Dr Ghali said that the ratification documents of the peace treaty will be exchanged on 22 April in the presence of representatives from the United States and the United Nations. He added that the committee formed under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and including Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali as members will embark on negotiations 1 month after the signing of the peace treaty on the establishment of autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza.

Dr Ghali explained that a ceremony will be held on 26 May to mark the return of Al-'Arish to Egypt. As for the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, this will take place 9 months after the exchange of the treaty documents. Dr Ghali said that there are contacts with the Arab states. There is also coordination between Egypt and Sudan in order to safeguard Sudan's border. He also said that the Arab League remains [mustamirrah] in Cairo.

MENA REPORTS ON FORTHCOMING NEGOTIATIONS WITH ISRAEL

NC111635 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1532 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr--MENA has learned that the three-member committee led by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and including Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali is currently holding continuous meetings to prepare for the important negotiations which will begin 1 month after exchanging the documents of ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. These negotiations are connected with autonomy for the Palestinians.

MENA has also learned that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has been in touch with the U.S. State Department regarding the memo on establishing Israel's good will toward the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in connection with freedom of expression, freedom of movement, release of prisoners, the concept of detention being subject to judicial supervision, and the return of families to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

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The exchange of the documents of ratification of the treaty is expected to take place at a ceremony to be held in the buffer zone between the Egyptian and the Israeli forces in Sinai. The United States will be represented by its ambassadors in Cairo and Israel. The ceremony will begin by hoisting the flags on the site of the ceremony, where four flags--the Egyptian, the UN, the U.S. and the Israeli--will be hoisted.

This will be followed by the exchange of the documents of ratification, the recording of the minutes and by the leaders of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations exchanging speeches and the band playing the Egyptian and the Israeli anthems.

The ceremony will be attended by a delegation of the Foreign Ministry including 20 diplomats, a delegation of the People's Assembly and an Egyptian military delegation. The ceremony will be covered by an Egyptian information delegation consisting of 75 newsmen and radio announcers and an Israeli information media delegation of the same size.

It has also been learned that Egypt is contacting the United Nations and its secretary general regarding the UN forces and their role in the coming phase, particularly in connection with the operation of handing over and taking over the territory from which Israel will withdraw 1 week after the withdrawal and handing it over to Egypt 1 week later.

It has been learned that if the rejection states attempt to obstruct the UN forces' role, several methods have been studied and proposed to confront such an eventuality. Meanwhile it has been learned that Arab contacts are taking place between Egypt and the Arab world in order to restore the Arab solidarity and that there are continuous contacts between Egypt and Sudan regarding questions of interest to the two countries.

UN DELEGATE GIVES WALDHEIM LETTER FROM KHALIL

NC111021 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Egypt's chief UN delegate Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has met with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. Following the 1-hour meeting, Dr al-Majid stated that he had handed Waldheim a letter from Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. The letter deals with the UN role in the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. However, Dr al-Majid made no reference to the contents of the letter. He said only that Waldheim saw the letter and that they will meet again later.

GHALI SENDS MEMO TO WALDHEIM ON PEACE TREATY

JN112120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[("Text" of memo sent by Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali to UN General Secretary Kurt Waldheim)]

[Text] Cairo, 11 April--In a memo he sent to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt considers the Baghdad conference resolutions invalid, illegal and completely ineffective.

Dr Ghali warned in his memo to Dr Waldheim that the Baghdad conference aimed, among other things, at submitting an Arab dispute to the United Nations, a dispute that ensued as a result of deliberate misrepresentation of facts, of complete disregard for the serious effects of the state of no peace-no war, and of the continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The minister of state for foreign affairs also affirmed in his memo the need for the United Nations to play a basic role in affirming the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and restoring Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

Following is the text of the memo Dr Ghali sent to Dr Waldheim:

The Secretary General:

With reference to my letter of 16 March 1979, I am confident that you are following with absolute interest the recent developments regarding the principles by which we have agreed on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Egyptian territories and the restoration of Egyptian Arab sovereignty over them.

As regards the second agreement, on the establishment of an autonomous government for the Palestinians with complete self-rule at the end of the transitional period, this falls within the framework of the process of restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter and the UN resolutions in this respect.

I would like to refer to the resolutions adopted by some fraternal Arab states outside the framework of the Arab League at the conference recently held in Baghdad, where Egypt was the target of false accusations, incompatible with the requirements of Arab interests and aims. They were even incompatible with the true situation and with what has been achieved despite the difficult circumstances of which you are well aware.

In my previous letter to you, I said that Egypt can place the Palestinian question on the road to solution by adopting successive measures and a definite timetable. This will enable us to thwart all attempts aimed at continuing the current situation in the Palestinian territories. At present, these attempts reach the level of consecrating the Israeli occupation. In addition, this will enable us to thwart the measures aimed at changing the demographic and geographic feature of these territories, particularly of Jerusalem.

Egypt has also managed to regain all its territory occupied in 1967 according to the agreement that is considered an important step toward achieving a comprehensive settlement, with the understanding that this settlement will complement the agreement. The agreement states absolute rejection of any partial or separate solution that would escalate the intensity of the Palestine issue and deny the Palestinian people's existence and rights.

The aforementioned points represent an important development toward establishing a comprehensive settlement and earnestly preparing the Arab peoples for regaining all their rights, because the following three points were accepted as principles to govern any final settlement:

First: Resolution 242, which represents the basis of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, stipulates complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territory occupied in 1967 and a return to the international borders as provided in the UN resolutions.

Second: The provisions of this treaty insure a proper and firm foundation that can be applied to other occupied Palestinian or Syrian territory. For example, they insure complete withdrawal and mutual and temporary security measures.

Third: A rejection of the Israeli claims concerning the right to establish settlements in the occupied territory. Israel gave in to this fact through its official agreement to evacuate its settlements and to withdraw its citizens and installations from Egyptian territory. Given these achievements, we were immensely surprised to see the aforementioned Baghdad conference recommendations aimed, among other things, at confusing the issue and at imposing an Arab dispute in the United Nations, as a result of a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts and of total ignorance of the serious effects of continuing the state of no war-no peace and of continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Arab land including Jerusalem.

In addition to this, I would like to inform you that Egypt considers the Baghdad conference resolutions to be a serious violation of the Arab League charter. They are in defiance of the spirit and letter of the Arab League charter.

The Arab Republic of Egypt's views are that all the resolutions adopted at the Baghdad conference are invalid, ineffective and absolutely illegal. I would like to point out to your excellency in this regard that the Arab League headquarters will remain in Cairo, as this is in accordance with the Arab League charter's provisions.

Egypt believes that the United Nations must play a basic role in stressing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and in returning Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

I am confident that, in view of your duties as general secretary of the United Nations and your actions in strengthening the United Nation's basic role of guaranteeing international peace and security, you, as you have consistently done in the past, will not overlook any attempts aimed at hindering the United Nations from proceeding on its sound path to strengthen the UN Charter's aims and principles.

AMBASSADOR AD-DASUQI RETURNS FROM BAHRAIN

NC120906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 12 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 April--Egyptian Ambassador to Bahrain Muhammad ad-Dasuqi returned to Cairo from Manama this morning.

The Egyptian Government decided last Saturday to withdraw its ambassadors from seven Arab countries because their governments had behaved in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of Arab solidarity.

INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS WITH BRITISH AMBASSADOR WEIR

NC111350 Cairo MENA in English 1310 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, April 11--Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources Engineer Ibrahim 'Attallah conferred here today with the new British ambassador to Egypt, Michel Weir. Discussions during the meeting dealt with future cooperation between Egypt and Britain in the field of metal industries and some major industrial projects in which the British Comet Group will take part in Egypt.

SADDAM HUSAYN SPEAKS ON ARAB STAND AGAINST EGYPT, ISRAEL

JN111404 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1453 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn has declared that the Baghdad summit conference resolutions are an expression of the Arab nation's conscience. Saddam Husayn said that the Arab states might request greater penalties. However, the minimum achieved by Arab unanimity in rejecting the abyss into which the ruler of Egypt has slipped is an acceptable minimum. Saddam Husayn called on the Arab states that can "express their stand in a tougher way, to do so."

This came in an address that Saddam Husayn delivered during his meeting here last night with the Arab athletes participating in the fifth Arab gulf soccer tournament.

Saddam Husayn said that the process of defending oneself, one's honor and beliefs, within the limits upon which the Arabs have agreed, dictates that they adopt a firm and strict attitude toward the ruler of Egypt. Any difference in attitude can only render a direct service to the foreigners. There should be no difference in view as to whether we "stand with Jerusalem and the land of Palestine or against them, or stand with the Zionist entity or against it." This is a matter about which there should be no difference, because in that case there would be no difference between patriotism and treason.

Saddam Husayn called for creating Arab traditions based on defense of sovereignty and land. He said the social and political differences among the Arab regimes should not prevent them from agreeing on a minimum for the purposes of collective action, while each Arab country can "maintain" its unique beliefs in expressing its stands."

Saddam Husayn said: We must draw our weapons against any foreigner of any color who violates our sovereignty, and we must not differentiate in this between "a progressive or nonprogressive, a Zionist or a Frenchman or a Soviet and an American." Regardless of the relationship of friendship that connects us on the official level, we cannot allow the Soviets, who are friends of Iraq, to occupy the land of the Saudis, because Saudi Arabia does not lie outside the Arab map. This applies to all Arab countries and Arab lands.

Saddam Husayn asserted that the main aim of the Arab foreign and economy ministers resolutions is to protect the Arabs against the traitor, who wants to introduce the traditions of defeat to all Arabs and not only to Egypt, adding that this is a process of self-defense.

Saddam Husayn said: The aim of self-defense is to prevent the Zionist danger from transferring, via this traitor, to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait or Oman for the purpose of subverting the peoples, the land, the sanctities and the heritage. Saddam Husayn said that failure to attend the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference would be an action against the Arabs, and necessarily a setback.

Saddam Husayn asserted that traitor As-Sadat is now trying to add Egypt's capabilities to those of the Zionist entity, against the Arab nation, and that such a relationship can only be an alliance against the Arab nation's will, sanctities and interests. Saddam Husayn said: The Zionists occupied a part of Sinai, but now the ruler of Egypt has given them all of Egypt.

Saddam Husayn affirmed that the Arab nation is now passing through a phase of constant resurgence and that the question now is one of time. If there is a force against you that you cannot now resist, you must prepare yourself to gain the capability to break it. This is the Arab principle.

Saddam Husayn said that the question now is how can we provide the opportunities to overcome the enemy some day. The Arabs are capable of this. The world will see the predicament from which the Zionist entity will suffer in the next 20 years. Saddam Husayn said that historical experience provides clear evidence that the Arab nation will win absolute victory over its enemies.

Saddam Husayn explained that the Arab nation has the financial and economic capabilities and manpower resources, and can use the most advanced expertise in the world to change the equation. Thus we can say: "We will be able to win."

TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST EGYPT

JN112012 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 11 April--Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali has declared that the economic decisions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad are the proper framework for tightening the encirclement of As-Sadat's regime.

'Ali said that these decisions express the commitment to apply Arab unanimity in cordoning off and toppling the treaty of treason, in continuing the just war of liberation against the Zionist entity and in imposing the rules of the Arab boycott against him and his allies.

In a statement to INA today, 'Ali said: The Zionist entity has been entrusted with the task of serving as an instrument hostile to the Arab nation's struggle for liberation, economic integration and technical and scientific progress.

'Ali said: The Zionist circles have not concealed the secrets of the plan called "the economic peace maps," which are based on an assessment of the anticipated results from which the Zionist enemy economy will benefit after the signing of the treasonous peace treaty. The aim of this evil plan is to foil the Arab economic boycott against Israel by opening the Egyptian markets to Zionist goods and infiltrating through these markets to the Arab markets, to the area's states and to the African countries.

'Ali explained: The aim of this plan is to strike at the Arab economic integration by establishing joint projects with Egypt, such as agricultural, energy and tourism projects. Egypt's role in these projects will be restricted to offering cheap manpower while the Zionist entity, which is totally supported by the U.S. economy, will be entrusted with the technological, technical and administrative aspects of these projects, in order to establish a Middle Eastern market controlled by the Zionist entity.

'Ali added: The objective of the "economic peace maps" assumed the form of studying the joint projects between the enemy and As-Sadat's regime during the negotiations among the sides involved in the settlement in Camp David. Traitor as-Sadat paved the way for this by the so-called development plan for Egypt for 1979, which included the project of transferring the Nile River waters beneath the Suez Canal as a first stage of a plan to bring the Nile waters to the Negev desert.

'Ali continued: The overall result of the treasonous treaty will enable the Zionist economy, which was established with the support of the international Zionist monopolies, to resolve the problems of unemployment, financial deficits, the balance of payments deficit, inflation, the decline of growth averages, the decline in investments, and counterimmigration. It will also help the Zionist economy to restore its political, economic and military influence to dozens of African and Asian countries, which had cut off the arms of the Zionist octopus due to the Arab people's heroic struggle and their material and moral support for these countries.

'Ali pointed out that the Arab foreign and economy ministers' economic decisions have defined the counterstand against the treasonous treaty, with the aim of neutralizing its future results by adopting intrinsic power; and to uphold the line of Arab economic integration in all fields in a manner that will enhance domestic and pan-Arab development, in defense of the Arab lands and in support of the Arab nation's progress on the path of its liberation.

FINANCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS HALT TRANSFERS TO EGYPTIAN COMPANIES

JN111426 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 April--The Iraqi financial establishments have halted all transfers to the Arab establishments, companies and organizations in Egypt to whose capital Iraq contributes.

Finance Ministry Under Secretary Hisham Husayn Tawfiq announced this today and said that the measures is in accordance with the Arab foreign and economy ministers' conference resolutions and that it will not affect Egyptians working in Iraq. He added that the Egyptian workers are treated as part of the Arab people, who reject the treasonous treaty.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF TANZANIANS FROM UGANDA

JN111445 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 April--Iraq has called for the withdrawal of the Tanzanian forces from Uganda and for directing the unified African effort to confront the challenges of imperialism, racism and backwardness.

An Iraqi Foreign Ministry official spokesman has stated that the current situation between Uganda and Tanzania will "weaken the nonaligned movement." The spokesman added that Iraq is eager to resolve differences among the nonaligned countries through peaceful negotiations in order to preserve peace and stability.

The spokesman pointed out that similar incidents took place among nonaligned countries recently and that Iraq's foreign policy, which is based on the principles of non-alignment, calls for the respect of the sovereignty of states and the impermissibility of the use of armed forces in international relations. This was Iraq's stand toward the military intervention carried out by certain states when Iraq called for the withdrawal of these countries' armed forces from the other countries' territories.

The spokesman said that Iraq views the question of military intervention by Tanzania in Uganda in the same perspective and does not approve of such intervention, regardless of its reasons or circumstances.

KURDISH FAMILIES IN IRAN RETURN TO NORTH

JN111435 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] As-Sulaymaniyah, northern Iraq, 11 April--Another group of Kurdish families that had sought refuge in Iran during the rebellion of the agent pocket in 1974 have returned to their original places of residence in Iraq.

The returning citizens said that the authorities of the former Iranian regime, particularly SAVAK elements, used many obstacles to prevent them from returning to the homeland.

In statements to the INA correspondent in As-Sulaymaniyah, these citizens referred to the facilities granted them by Iraqi Embassy officials in Tehran to arrange for their return. They also praised the welcome accorded them by the responsible Iraqi organs upon receiving them back in their areas.

ATH-THAWRAH: REACTOR INCIDENT ENHANCES ARAB OIL POTENTIAL

LDO91013 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 2 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Harbi Muhammad article: "Nuclear Reactors and the Increasing Demand for Oil"]

[Text] Demand for oil, particularly Arab oil, will increase in the coming years despite the measures and steps the industrial states are trying to enforce in order to reduce oil and gas consumption.

It is evident that Western energy programs, about which the world press has been exaggerating the significance, objectives and results, are at least impracticable as far as reducing oil consumption is concerned.

It is known that these programs are principally based on the use of nuclear energy and coal. Both these energy sources are facing difficulties, foremost of which is the pollution problem. The advanced industrial states are paying a high price for their uncoordinated and unprogrammed industrial development. The level of pollution of the water, land and air has increased, thus causing the appearance of today's pollution diseases. For this reason organizations and societies have been set up to combat pollution. These bodies play an important role in the success or failure of energy programs.

World news agencies recently reported that radioactive gas escaped from inside a power plant nuclear reactor in the state of Pennsylvania which has necessitated the drawing up of plans to evacuate 1 million persons from the area. U.S. officials said there are 1 million litres of highly radioactive water inside the reactor's building. Commenting on the incident, the chairman of a U.S. Senate committee, Henry Jackson, said that the reactor incident might lead to hindering the building of nuclear reactors, and thus to an electric power shortage this summer. Therefore, President Carter will face even greater opposition from environmentalist organizations and societies that strongly oppose the building of more nuclear reactors. Thus it is being proved daily that crude oil will remain the basic source of energy until mankind can find a real alternative. It is also being proved that, of all the world's oil, Arab oil will remain the principal source for meeting the increasing demand for oil and thus will assume its rightful value as a strategic wealth which will increase its potential as an effective weapon against imperialism and Zionism.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES BAHRAINI INTERIOR MINISTER

JN110844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 April--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, received here today Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah. They reviewed the current Arab situation, relations between Iraq and Bahrain, and ways to consolidate these relations in the service of the Arab nation and its fateful issues. The Bahraini minister arrived in Baghdad last Monday at the invitation of RCC member 'Izzat Ibrahim.

Minister Departs Baghdad

JN111228 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 April--Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 3-day official visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture statement to INA, Shaykh Khalifah said that he had conveyed the greetings and good wishes of Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman. He added that he discussed with Saddam Husayn the situation in the Arab area and ways to develop the fraternal relations between the two countries. He was seen off at the airport by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC member and interior minister, and by high-ranking officials.

INFORMATION MINISTER RECEIVES VENEZUELAN DELEGATION

JN112028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 April--Today Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi received the delegation of the committee of Venezuelan solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people under Dr (Domingo Albertoafil), which is currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting, they discussed aspects of information cooperation between Iraq and the committee and coordination between them in confronting the Zionist information work in Venezuela and the other Latin American countries.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PEKING

JN111514 Baghdad INA in English 1450 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, INA--An Iraqi economic delegation left here for Peking.

Prior to departure, Mr Sa'd 'Abd al-Hadi, president of the state organization for consumer goods, stated to INA that the 10-day visit will bolster bilateral economic relations.

Mr 'Abd al-Hadi pointed out that the Iraqi delegation will acquaint itself with the Chinese experiment in the field of imports and exports.

TUWAYNI PROTESTS TO UN OVER ISRAELI RAIDS

NC112055 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Today, Lebanon's permanent representative at the United Nations, Ghassan Tuwayni, submitted a strongly worded protest to the UN Security Council concerning the Israeli air raids on Lebanese territory.

In this complaint, Ambassador Tuwayni rejected the linkage between the guerrilla operations inside Israel and Lebanon's responsibility for these operations. Ambassador Tuwayni noted the Israeli air raids and the shelling of An-Nabatiyah and other areas in Lebanon.

The Lebanese representative asked that the complaint be distributed as a document and affirmed Lebanon's right to call for convening the Security Council in the event the situation deteriorates further.

The Lebanese ambassador also phoned UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and discussed the situation in the south and the link between the deterioration in the south and the nonimplementation of the interim program which was agreed upon by the Secretariat General and the Lebanese Government concerning the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the south.

Tuwayni affirmed the Lebanese Government's intention to carry out its tasks and responsibilities, adding that Lebanon expects the United Nations to play its role.

Later, the Lebanese ambassador had a long meeting with the assistant UN secretary for political affairs, Brian Urquhart, and discussed the situation in the south with him in view of the fact that the secretary general will submit his report to the Security Council on 19 April.

Tuwayni conveyed details of the situation in Lebanon to Urquhart and consulted him on implementing measures.

BUTRUS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DEFENSE LAW

NC111540 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Answering a reporter's question, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said: If the Chamber of Deputies continues to fail to consider amending the Defense Law, then the government will implement the law and form the bodies named under the law. It will take into consideration the sectarian structure in general.

He added: The implementation of the law in the way stipulated in it may not enable us as a government to give every sect its rights, and we may have to overlook these considerations, at least for a while, because we have no choice.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT WARNS AGAINST ISRAELI ACTION IN SOUTH

JN112059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 April--The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has declared that the new Zionist aggression on the civilian installations in the cities of Tyre and Ad-Damur yesterday and the bombardment of the border areas today reveal the nature of the anticipated military action to which the enemy will resort in future.

In a statement issued here by the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement this evening, the movement warns that the Zionist military action will not be restricted to air raids or ground and coastal artillery bombardment but will eventually be concentrated on achieving a tangible objective, namely the consolidation of the right-wing pocket on the border strip and its expansion to the north, in order to include the greater part of southern Lebanon. The statement says that the Zionist aggression and the rightwing military activity that accompanied it demonstrate the importance of the issue of southern Lebanon, disclose the reality of the direct and indirect Zionist occupation of the area and the enemy's insistence on regarding southern Lebanon as an extension of the Zionist state's security. They reveal the reality of the Zionist decision to translate the As-Sadat-Begin treaty in terms of confronting the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon, striking at the Lebanese nationalist presence and undermining all the Arab forces of steadfastness.

The statement called for adopting a plan of integrated national confrontation on the southern Lebanon issue. The statement stressed that the Lebanese authority's insinuation that it would, as a partial measure, send a regular force to the border area has nothing to do with this confrontation, because this force would not enter the border strip. This force would be stationed behind the UNIFIL forces and would not be concerned with confronting those who deal with the enemy.

The Nationalist Movement stressed that sending this force must be a step within an effective declared program to achieve the withdrawal of the enemy and the forces belonging to it from the area. The movement warned that spreading illusions about optimism and accord is only aimed at insuring a coverup and to implement a plan for breaking through the areas controlled by the nationalist forces, under the umbrella of the official authority, after removing the Arab Deterrent Forces barrier.

ARAB DETERRENT FORCES REPORTEDLY TO WITHDRAW SOON

NC121000 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 12 April--Quoting a reliable source, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH says today that all the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in Lebanon, including the Syrian forces, will withdraw soon. The paper adds that the ADF's exit from Lebanon will coincide with the declaration of Syrian-Iraqi unity. However, the source warned of a lightning move into southern Lebanon in the next few weeks by Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces, with the help of the Israelis. The source expressed anxiety over the position of the Palestinians there.

UN FORCES CLASH WITH RIGHTIST MILITIAS IN SOUTH

JN101708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1642 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 April--The Irish forces operating within the UN interim forces clashed this afternoon with the rightist militias in the region of Bayt Yahun in the central sector of southern Lebanon.

The INA correspondent in the south says that the Irish forces repulsed the militias while the latter were trying to infiltrate to Bayt Yahun.

In another development, the correspondent says the rightist militias took positions this afternoon in three new places in the western and central sectors, a short distance from the UN forces.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM INTERVIEWED ON EGYPT, LEBANON ISSUES

LD121039 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Eric Rouleau undated interview with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam: "Financial Burden of Our Presence in Lebanon Almost Intolerable"]

[Text] Damascus--"It is Begin who is right and not Mustafa Khalil," Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told us in the course of a long interview. He was referring to a controversy between the Israeli and Egyptian prime ministers (LE MONDE 11 April) on the subject of the priority of the treaty between the two countries over Cairo's commitments to its Arab partners.

The Syrian foreign minister read us Article 6 of the Washington treaty. "This text is clear," he asserted, "it annuls the joint defense agreement which Egypt signed in 1950 together with the other Arab League members. Under the terms of this treaty, Egypt will have no right to come to our aid in the event of war with Israel, irrespective of whether or not we are exercising our right of legitimate defense. Mustafa Khalil is lying when he maintains the contrary. He is trying to deceive public opinion so as to conceal As-Sadat's betrayal.

Is it not an exaggeration to talk about betrayal? "No," Khaddam replied, "this is the word which was used by all Arab leaders without exception during the recent Baghdad conference." The differences of opinion apparent there concerned only the methods to be used in applying sanctions agreed on at the November 1978 Arab summit. "Syria's attitude toward this problem is clear. I had the opportunity to explain that, since it was a question of betrayal, any half-measures or half-tones were out of question. The situation could be depicted in black and white. Whoever is not 100 percent with us is 100 percent against us."

[Question] It appears that you threatened to overthrow the regimes which did not share your views....

[Answer] This is not quite correct. I merely stated that it would be only natural that the peoples should rise to sweep away those who were to adopt an ambiguous attitude toward As-Sadat and that it would be no less natural if we were to support them. [answer ends]

Risks With Respect to Capital

Mr Khaddam does not doubt that sanctions against Egypt will be scrupulously applied by all the participants in the Baghdad conference and that "no one, neither the United States nor Europe, will be able to compensate for the financial aid which Cairo received." "Over a 5-year period, 1973 through 1978," he explained, "President as-Sadat received some \$20 billion from the oil producers. The United States is now offering him \$1.6 billion annually. In any case, the Egyptian economy would be unable to absorb more. The FRG and the Western bankers would back out in view of the risks they would run by investing additional capital in a country where 'no distinction is made between the state treasury and the pockets of shady characters.' What European power compound the error by provoking the antagonism of the entire Arab world in order to help As-Sadat?" Khaddam asked.

Referring to the 29 March French Government communique which criticized the Washington agreement, the Syrian foreign minister praised highly that "long-term objective, rational and clear-sighted attitude" which he contrasted with the attitude adopted by other European countries which "act under pressure from the United States whose interests they unwillingly defend." During the Iranian revolution, he continued, the same countries supported the shah, "whereas only France chose the future in preference to the past."

Denouncing American "intrigues," Mr Khaddam asserted that at the beginning of the year Washington encouraged North Yemen to attack the Yemen Democratic Republic (South Yemen). Its objective was to frighten the leaders of the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf and, as a result, make them join the As-Sadat camp. "However," he added, "we have thwarted this plot by restoring peace between the two Yemens."

However, many people in Damascus point out that the Baghdad conference spared the United States despite PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's insistent demand that the Washington government also be "punished." In that context the Syrian minister maintained that "the measures taken against As-Sadat constitute, in practice, a major defeat for the United States whose crucial interests in the region will certainly be affected eventually."

Did Khaddam not tell LE MONDE (28 March) that an embargo on U.S. oil supplies would be considered at the Baghdad conference? "The question was not debated in the end," he replied, "because we felt it was premature. When circumstances require us to resort to the oil weapon, we will give priority consideration to the views of those most concerned, in other words the crude oil producers."

Mr Khaddam went on to say that the important thing for Syria was for Egypt to be isolated. He derided Cairo's decision to oppose the transfer of the Arab League headquarters to Tunis. "We will give them the buildings," he exclaimed with a shout of laughter, "and, as a bonus, we will offer them Sudan and the Sultanate of Oman which have joined forces with Egypt." The head of Syrian diplomacy thinks that Sultan Qabus and President Numayri are in a situation which is no more enviable than that of As-Sadat. "According to our information," he said, "the leadership of the only Sudanese party and the Sudanese Cabinet spoke out against the Washington treaty. As for Sultan Qabus, he no longer dares to leave his palace." Furthermore, Khaddam predicted that the Islamic congress--before the nonaligned conference--will expel Egypt at its meeting in Morocco next May.

There are persistent rumors in Damascus that Syria intends to withdraw its troops from Lebanon "to avoid Israeli provocations which would lead to a military confrontation between President al-Asad's army and the Jewish state's army." How much truth is there in those reports?

Khaddam did not deny them but he said:

"Whether or not the Arab League decides at the end of June to renew the peace-keeping mandate of the Arab Deterrent Force to which we belong, the Syrian Army will remain in Lebanon as long as greater Arab interests demand it. We entered Lebanon without authorization from the Arab League with two very precise objectives in view: to end the civil war which was threatening Lebanese unity and sovereignty and to prevent the Palestinian resistance from being liquidated. We are working diligently to promote national reconciliation and the rebuilding of the Lebanese Army without which there can be no civil peace or sovereignty."

"We will leave Lebanon the minute we have attained those objectives. Believe me, it would cost us dearly to remain. The financial burden--to mention just one aspect--is virtually intolerable. We are spending \$80 million per month to maintain the 40,000-strong expeditionary force. The Arab countries only pay 10 percent of the cost, in other words \$8 million.

"That is one of the main reasons pressing us to withdraw from Lebanon. It is not true that we are afraid of the Israelis and their Lebanese allies laying a trap for us in that country. Syria is in a position to foil such a plot and turn the situation to its advantage. Moreover, Israel has few accomplices in Lebanon. Of course, there are a few elements within the Phalangist and National-Liberal parties (led by Kamil Sham'un) which could be tempted to carry out a diversionary maneuver. But the overwhelming majority of Christians would not follow them because they are patriotic and because they want an end to the quarrels and intrigues which have brought them grief and suffering. That is why we are confident that the current steps will soon produce a national reconciliation based on the security of all Lebanese citizens without religious distinctions."

COMPLETION OF OIL REFINERY DISCUSSED WITH ROMANIAN MINISTER

JN111420 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 11 April--At his office today, Minister of Oil and Natural Resources 'Isa Darwish received Romanian Minister of Machine Building Industry Ioan Avram, who is currently visiting the country at the invitation of the minister of industry.

The minister told SANA's correspondent that they discussed the completion of the Banyas [word indistinct] refinery, which Romania is building, on May Day.

The two ministers also agreed to hold another meeting at the site of the refinery this Friday to discuss outstanding issues, with the aim of accelerating the completion of the refinery.

AUTHORITIES REPORTEDLY HARASSING SYRIANS IN EGYPT

JN111802 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 11 April--Syrian citizens residing in Cairo are becoming the target of provocative acts by the intelligence service of As-Sadat's capitulationist regime.

Arrivals in Damascus from Cairo say that men in the Egyptian regime's intelligence service stormed into and searched the homes of Syrian citizens in Cairo, insulting them and using the most abusive language against them. The arrivals add that part of the aim of this campaign is to seize these Syrian citizens' passports.

MAURITANIA

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER DETAILS COUNCIL'S AUTHORITY

LD112352 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Official sources in Nouakchott have declared that Mauritania now has a constitutional charter consisting of 18 articles. This charter stipulates that the Military Council for National Recovery shall remain the primary organ in the country until new democratic institutions are established.

The charter also stipulates that this council is the legislative authority in Mauritania, having the power to direct the country's general policy and supervise the government.

The charter also stipulates that the council should meet once every 3 months, unless it is necessary to convene an extraordinary meeting. The chairman of the Military Council for National Recovery is the head of the Mauritanian state, but he cannot take any extremely important decision without the council's approval.

MOROCCO

INFORMATION MINISTRY REPORTS AMBUSH, CASUALTIES

LD111640 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Information has released the following statement:

On the afternoon of 8 April 1979 our royal armed forces, acting on information received, ambushed enemy elements which were trying to infiltrate the north of (Abu Tayh). A number of motor vehicles which formed the vanguard of the aggressive force were destroyed. Despite the violent sandstorm which hit the area, our forces chased the retreating enemy several kilometers to the east. The fleeing aggressive elements were able to disperse, taking advantage of the bad weather conditions. The enemy left on the battlefield 25 bodies and five destroyed vehicles and also weapons of various sizes. Our forces lost five men; they also lost a jeep with a radio set and a heavy machinegun.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES RABAT FOR HOME

JN112138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Rabat, 11 April--Sa'd Murtada, Egyptian ambassador to Morocco, left Rabat today for Cairo after being summoned by the Egyptian Government.

The ambassador was seen off at the airport by the director of the Moroccan Foreign Ministry's Arab Department, the Sudanese ambassador in Rabat, several foreign ambassadors and the Egyptian Embassy staff in Morocco.

SUDAN

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY RATIFIES TRADE PROTOCOL WITH FRC

JN111510 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 April--Today the People's Assembly passed a law ratifying the trade protocol between Sudan and the FRC for 1978.

The People's Assembly Economic Committee report submitted today states that the \$66 million trade protocol between Sudan and the PRC affirms the good state of bilateral relations and constitutes no restriction on bilateral trade.

Under this protocol, the commodities exported to the PRC include cotton, sesame and peanuts. In turn, Sudan imports construction material and silk textiles from the PRC.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT STOPS EN ROUTE HOME, MAKES STATEMENT

JN111458 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 April--Liberian President William Tolbert stopped over at Khartoum Airport for 1 hour at noon today on his way home for a 3-day visit to Kuwait. He was met at the airport by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, vice president and foreign minister, and a number of senior state officials.

The Liberian president said that his official visit, which was at the invitation of the amir of Kuwait, was successful. During this visit, he added, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on the relations between Kuwait and Liberia, African issues, the situation in South Africa, the situation in the Middle East and other world issues of mutual concern.

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir said that he exchanged viewpoints with the Liberian president on the forthcoming African summit conference to be held in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, and reviewed the situation in Africa and the current Middle East situation.

SECURITY CHIEF ON PREVENTION OF ARMS TRADE

LD111122 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD/EA

[Statement delivered by the head of the Sudanese state security organization, who is not named by the radio, in the People's Assembly on 9 April--recorded]

[Excerpts] Four weeks, or to be precise, 5 weeks ago we received information that weapons and ammunition were being traded, just like any other commodity, in various parts of Sudan. The price of a (?2-3) rifle had reached 1,000 pounds, while the price of a pistol or revolver reached 200 pounds. These weapons had reached the tribes in western Sudan, the tribes of nomadic herdsmen. This was reported by the governors at the meeting of the Central Committee.

A meeting of the National Security Council was held, which we attended. We discussed this matter at length, because [word indistinct] of this subject affects the security and stability of Sudan. All agreed that the presence of such weapons among such nomadic tribes, when clashes take place over grazing lands or water, results in the loss of lives, hundreds of lives, lost without any reason except mutual envy.

The state organization had to deal with this matter and stop [word indistinct] and stop the supply of weapons at source. [Word indistinct] we succeeded in arresting the traders and brokers in these weapons and all the individuals involved in this.

While investigating, we were led to a secret organization.

This organization, in my opinion--and even now I cannot tell you much, but I can give you a summary of its aims and objectives--its aims and objectives are both ethnic and regional, because it does not think of Sudan as a whole, nor does it think of the problems of the masses as a whole, but it thinks on a regional level.

Later we began the arrests, but we only arrested those who were named. We carried out our investigation honestly and sincerely. [Words indistinct] we investigated anyone who was named in a just manner and if we discovered anything we decided to bring justice to bear, but if we found nothing we released the person immediately. That was what we actually did.

MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON DIFFERENCES IN CHAD TALKS

JN111928 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1805 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 April--Minister of State at the Prime Minister's Office 'Izz ad-Din Hamid returned to Khartoum this evening after heading Sudan's delegation to the second Kano conference to achieve Chadian reconciliation.

In a statement after his arrival, Hamid said: We expected that this conference would be the last necessary to achieve reconciliation in Chad, but the conference's work has not been completed. We must wait for a call from Nigeria to convene another conference. We had hoped that the first conference's achievements would be complete and that the other groups that did not sign the agreement would join it.

Hamid pointed out that the conference encountered many great difficulties that prevented it from completing its work. The obstacles can be summed up in the refusal of the Chadian groups that signed the Kano agreement to accept the new groups, whom they do not recognize. Another problem emerged between Goukouni Ouaddeimi and Hissein Habre, causing the two Chadian delegations to refuse to participate in the conference in the presence of the Libyan delegation, because they believed that Libya undertook acts inside Chad that contravene the commitment of the countries that participated in the first conference. Hamid said that this obstacle was overcome by accepting the participation of all neighboring countries, without exception. Concerning the first point, a committee was formed, including all parties, to discover the power and military weight of the new Chadian groups inside Chad, in order to consider their participation in the coming conference and in the formation of a new government.

TUNIS

CSSR, TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MAKE DINNER SPEECHES

LD112107 Tunis TAP in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At a banquet given yesterday in honor of CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek, who is currently on an official visit to Tunisia, Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri described the favorable cordial atmosphere of accord and cooperation prevalent in relations between the two countries and the similarity of their determination to achieve economic, social and cultural progress for the good of their two peoples and to insure good living for the citizen in a prosperous modern society.

He underlined that the principle target of the Tunisian Government and party are represented in insuring and maintaining national unity and in establishing, as much as possible, social justice for all citizens.

For this reason efforts are being continuously exerted to insure a continuing development in the standard of living for all members of the community by increasing production and by distributing the fruits of development fairly. He said that our development work derives its strength and quality from its dependence on the country's reality, especially on our own efforts. It also derives its wealth from cooperation between us and a number of countries including Czechoslovakia, in a number of spheres.

He expressed Tunisia's appreciation for the Czechoslovak "cooperants" who are working here and praised their devoted and proficient work. He also noted that the benefits produced by this cooperation, especially in the economic and commercial spheres, can be multiplied and improved. He expressed his pleasure in signing with him consular and judicial agreements during this visit; this being another example of the model nature of relations between the two countries.

Mohamed Fitouri spoke about Tunisia's foreign policy. He said that Tunisia and the Arab-African countries belonging to the Mediterranean Sea and nonaligned movement are diligently working in international arenas to reduce political, economic and social tension and are usefully contributing to the final solution of problems hindering the progress of humanity toward peace, progress and well-being. Tunisia is concerned about the issues of detente in the world, disarmament, the situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian question, the liquidation of colonialism in southern Africa, the situation in Southeast Asia, the Cypriot question and the establishment of a new world economic system. These are problems for which suitable solutions must be found.

Mohamed Fitouri continued his address saying: In the search for the establishment of an all-embracing peace, the tragedy, which the Middle East has been witnessing for more than a generation, which remains up to this date a stumbling block to the development of the region and which makes its future uncertain, seems to us one of the main problems witnessed by our present era. President Habib Bourguiba must be given his due for realizing that recognition of a fact is considered--in the midst of the conflicts shaking the world--among the basic virtues of diplomacy. From the early sixties, through the words of its president, the supreme combatant, Tunisia has been declaring that since the United Nations had decided to partition Palestine into two states--a Palestinian one and an Israeli one--we have accepted this international legitimacy despite its injustice. The wars only made the problem more complicated and did not alter anything in the basic provisions of the Palestinian question.

As for the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, it also cannot alter these provisions. For this reason we remain convinced that the Middle East region will not enjoy lasting peace except within the framework of a comprehensive solution, providing that the basic facets of the dispute are taken into consideration. This includes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to obtain their independence, establish a state and also to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and providing that Israel must also accept the principle of nonannexation of territory by force of arms especially of holy Jerusalem--considered a sacred city--and the right of the neighboring countries to regain all their territories intact and (without alternations).

Mohamed Fitouri expressed deep satisfaction for the backing which Czechoslovakia continues to give to the just Palestinian question and for its support for the Arab countries' struggle to regain their usurped territories. He then spoke about the efforts exerted by the United Nations for world peace and security.

He expressed Tunisia's unconditional support for the aims and the principles of the UN Charter. He then dealt with the situation in southern Africa and the battles waged by the freedom fighters against the regimes of the racist minorities. He said: Tunisia, which continues to contribute to the liquidation of racism in this continent, spares no effort in supporting the just causes of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and southern Africa who are suffering from foreign domination and racial discrimination.

Mohamed Fitouri then stressed Tunisia's adherence to the principle of establishing a new world economic system founded on justice and fairness and having the best reflections on the development in international detente and the future of all humanity.

The foreign minister of Czechoslovakia replied to Mohamed Fitouri's speech. He also described the progress and continuing growth of mutually beneficial relations between the two countries in various spheres and the absence of points of dispute in these relations, to the extent that Tunisia and Czechoslovakia are an example of the application of the principle of peaceful coexistence among states of differing social systems. He expressed his country's desire to increase the growth of active contacts and to deepen economic cooperation between the two countries while strengthening cultural, educational, scientific and health cooperation.

He then dealt with his country's stance on the most important international events. Regarding the Middle East he said: We condemn the aggressive expansionist policy being pursued by Israel against the Arab countries. We believe that the separate bilateral treaty, at the expense of the fundamental interests of the Arab people, only intensifies the disruption of security, the creation of suspicion and disputes in this part of the world. Czechoslovakia demands a speedy and total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all territories occupied since 1967 and that the essential condition to solve their chronic problem, in the view of his country, is the implementation of the legitimate right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination, including their right to build their own state. Also all countries of the Near East have the right to insure their life within the framework of independence and security. He also said: We consider the only and just solution is the comprehensive solution which cannot be realized except through the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO.

IRAQI MINISTER ARRIVES TO DISCUSS ARAB LEAGUE TRANSFER

JN101448 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tunis, 10 April--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan arrived here today leading an Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the six-member committee entrusted with applying the Arab foreign and economy ministers' conference resolutions.

In a statement to INA, Mr 'Alwan said that at its meetings that begin here tomorrow, the committee, which was empowered by the Arab League, will discuss the adoption of practical measures for transferring the Arab League headquarters to Tunis and applying the economic sanctions approved by the conference against the treasonous Egyptian regime.

BEN-ELISAR TO REPRESENT ISRAEL AT EXCHANGE CEREMONY

Tall1041 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 79 p 2 TA

[By DAVAR political correspondent Daniyel Bloch]

[Text] Israel has informed Egypt, through the United States, that Israel will be represented at the ceremony to exchange the ratified peace treaty documents, to be held next week at Umm Khushayb, by the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. Israel is now awaiting Egypt's announcement of the identity of its representative.

It is pointed out that the decision to send Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar to the ceremony is in the framework of the trend to concentrate the entire handling of the peace relationship with Egypt in the prime minister's office. This is in opposition to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's view, who thinks that, by nature, this issue belongs to his ministry.

EGYPT'S SA'ID MAR'I INTERVIEWED ON PEACE PROCESS

Tall1306 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 79 p 18 TA

[By 'Oded Granot]

[Excerpts] Will peace be maintained? If so, what form will it take? If not, what will happen? What can be done in order to defend the delicate sapling against the impending storms? Is it possible to do so in direct cooperation between Israel and Egypt or is it necessary to be aided by a foreign element in establishing peace? How will the inter-Arab picture look following the peace treaty?

In Egypt we spoke with a statesman of the first order, Sa'id Mar'i, a special adviser to President as-Sadat and As-Sadat's son-in-law [as published]. Until recently he served as the chairman of the Egyptian Parliament and he also stood on the podium of the People's Assembly this week in order to defend the peace treaty. He was the man who supervised the agrarian reform in An-Nasir's time and later served as the president of the International Food Organization and as the special adviser of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Sa'id Mar'i: A word of introduction pertaining to the atmosphere of relations between us, to this young sprout that will blossom in the future: The bones of contention left between us should be settled in covert contacts. They should not be publicly waved about or proclaimed so as not to have the spotlights of "the rejectionist front" and the rest of the opponents to the agreement focus on them.

What do I mean?

I loved Prime Minister Begin's speech during the dinner held in his honor by President as-Sadat at Al-Qubbah Palace. He did not dwell on the disputed problems and settled for what everyone wanted to hear: That the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt is the right way to achieve an overall settlement in the Middle East.

This speech was entirely different from the speech in Washington, during the signing of the peace agreement, and also from remarks made by Begin in Ismailia. It was a celebration in Washington and the atmosphere should have been one of consent and not of "muscle-showing."

Such, for example, is Begin's statement on Jerusalem. For us Jerusalem is an open question just like the Palestinian problem, and when Begin raises it on such an occasion as that of a signing ceremony in Washington, this is a signal interpreted in the Arab world as a continuation of the breach and not a token of reconciliation. Such an approach will be of no avail, neither for Israel nor for the Arabs.

The same holds true regarding his remarks in Ismailia when he declared that the Israeli Sinai settlements will remain where they are. Was there need for this? This constitutes a challenge.

I respect Mr Begin. He is an intelligent man, firm, strong and capable of honoring his signature. This consideration was in front of As-Sadat's eyes when he left for Jerusalem. Begin is the only man who could sign the treaty.

However, as regards the personal relations between him and as-Sadat, it seems to me that he is still too sensitive, unlike Ezer Weizman. As-Sadat meets him half way and treats the agreement "with an open heart" and Begin, too, should be more friendly and open. This undoubtedly will have some influence on the development of the relations, and what is more important: less speeches and more deeds.

Now as regards the "rejectionist front:" This front does not worry me at all so long as we are marching in the right direction. "The rejectionist countries" will be able to lift their heads only if the peace moves are delayed and publicly or overtly uncover the bones of contention.

We must understand that every word uttered by Begin or as-Sadat is immediately ascribed by the antennas of the "rejectionist countries" and is used for criticism and propaganda against us, against Israel and Egypt. This is why I said that the bones of contention should be dealt with quietly and covertly.

As for King Husayn who attacks us now for the peace agreement with you and joins the "rejectionist front," I have a suggestion: Why not publicly disclose the prolonged contacts Israel held with the king? Say on this and that day, at this or that place, a meeting was held between Husayn and Dayan or between Husayn and another Israeli leader. Thus his real face will be exposed.

It is true there are problems which have not been solved yet, such as the Palestinian and Jerusalem problems. However, I am very optimistic for the simple reason that public opinion here and also in Israel wants peace to be realized; this is a positive sign.

Second, I am optimistic since Israel and Egypt are countries which can contribute to each other in various spheres. Here, though, I must express some reservation:

The cooperation between us must be based on neither party demonstrating feelings of superiority toward the other party. If the Israelis continue to think they are wiser than us, more experienced and sophisticated in their technology than us, this will be a big mistake.

There are spheres of course in which we can learn from you, such as the sphere of solar energy. However, in everything pertaining to making the desert bloom, here, I must admit, you are stronger only in propaganda.

We have improved almost three million dunams of desert land on the way to Alexandria with most sophisticated technological techniques.

The future of economic cooperation between us depends on our being able to jointly develop our own sources and decrease foreign aid.

The solution, as I have said, lies in developing our own sources, increasing exports and improving the balance of payments. Economic development here goes hand in hand with developing democracy. There will be permission to set up new parties. Now our democracy is a little different from that accepted in the West.

I am optimistic about the future and believe that in joint efforts we will reach useful and fruitful cooperation.

DAVAR COMMENTARY ON FUTURE OF AUTONOMY REPORTED

TA111145 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 79 p 13 TA

[Daniyel Bloch commentary: "The Hard Nuts of Autonomy"]

[Text] The signing of the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt is only the end of one stage of the political struggle we are expected to have in the coming 3 years and beyond. It is possible that the first negotiations with Egypt, which reached their successful conclusion last month, were not the most difficult stage in the political struggle. The moment the Egyptian president decided to continue the peace initiative despite his almost complete isolation in the Arab world the the moment the Israeli Government agreed to return the entire Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty, it was clear that the substantive negotiations would not be so difficult and complicated if it would be possible to cope with the psychological barrier of distrust. This barrier was overcome through the non-neutral mediation of the United States.

However, negotiations on autonomy are being opened at a time when the gap between the positions of Israel, Egypt and the United States is much bigger than the gap prevailing between the parties on the eve of convening the Camp David conference. The position of the major parties to the negotiations, too, is more difficult than before. Egypt's position in the Arab world is complicated and difficult and it is now coming to discuss an issue which does not directly belong to it--the Palestinian issue. As-Sadat can claim that nobody can dictate to him negotiations about the return of Egypt's lands. However, any concession on his part on the Palestinian issue is a concession of something that does not belong to him, thus making his position more difficult. Begin's position too is more difficult since the attitude toward Judea, Samaria and Gaza on the part of some of the Coalition components is different from their attitude toward the Sinai. It is true indeed that several of the difficult problems can be postponed until 5 years from now when the final status of the territories is discussed, but it is clear to everyone that some of the decisions regarding the essence of autonomy will have an implication for the future of the territories at the end of the peace process.

In any possible scenario of the negotiations on autonomy, our starting point, at least at this stage, is the assumption that Israel and Egypt want, in good faith, to maintain the peace agreement signed between them and not to torpedo it while negotiating the autonomy issue.

Therefore, the two parties will avoid an ultimatum-like presentation of extreme demands that will lead to immediate deadlock, such as an Egyptian demand that Israel agree in advance that a Palestinian state be established in the territories, along the 1967 borders including East Jerusalem. On the other hand, an Israeli position presuming that autonomy is a transitional stage toward extending Israel's sovereignty to all the territories is impossible.

Wise and prudent statesmanship by both parties and by the mediating U.S. partner will be to try to reach agreements which leave variegated options for bargaining over the ultimate status of the territories. Any attempt, on anybody's part, to block several options may run the negotiations aground. In such a case world public opinion will point an accusing finger at Israel since public opinion and political establishment in most Western countries, including the United States, does not think Israel should be allowed to hold onto most of the territories for long. That same majority believes that the solution to the Palestinian problem must be found within an independent political framework or a political framework linked to Jordan, but certainly not by a tyrannical or a Bantustan-like solution which is the only interpretation of the autonomy idea if it is referred to as a permanent political settlement and not as a temporary solution for a transitional period.

If we base ourselves on the assumption that all partners to the negotiations will try to bypass the obstacles of final decisions on the future of the territories at the end of the 5-year autonomy, several weighty problems, without a solution of which an agreement on the autonomy issue is impossible, still remain. Any determination regarding these problems has an implication concerning the ultimate status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The first question is the source of authority of autonomy. Will it stem from the Israeli military authorities, from the UN resolutions, from international law or from the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. framework agreement? It is doubtful that one could reach an agreement on this matter without active U.S. mediation. The Egyptians will not be able to agree to Israel being the source of authority, while Israel will not want to agree to an independent source of authority that will be able to develop into an independent entity. Only a Kissinger-style vague formula will manage to bypass this obstacle.

A second obstacle, partially stemming from the first, is the question of the authority with regard to state lands. This can be defined as a derivative from the distinction in principle between autonomy only for residents and autonomy for residents within a definite territory. It is hard to assume that it will be possible to make progress in the negotiations if the Israeli Government insists on defining autonomy as autonomy for the Arab inhabitants only. The problem is not philosophical but most practical--who is allowed to use the state lands and who has the power of expropriating lands outside the agreed security areas in which the IDF will be deployed upon the establishment of autonomy.

A third obstacle, not less grave, is the question of the status of the East Jerusalem Arabs within the autonomy framework. Here the situation is difficult in any case. If autonomy is given to the residents, why should the Jerusalem Arabs be denied the right given to the Arabs of all the territories which were under Egyptian and Jordanian control on the eve of the Six-Day War? And, if autonomy is also defined as autonomy of territory, it is doubtful that the Egyptians will agree in advance to ceding the Arab part of Jerusalem.

One way or another three hard nuts are waiting to be cracked at the very beginning of the autonomy negotiations. Even if Jordan and the Palestinian leaders do not join the negotiations and Egypt is satisfied with the establishment of autonomy in Gaza alone, Egypt will be unable to make compromises in principle regarding the nature of autonomy even if their implementation is not practical in the most immediate future. It is to be recalled that in all these issues the position of the United States is nearer that of Egypt than of Israel, and that like the people here in Israel, U.S. Jewry is also divided on these except for the question of Jerusalem. That important section of Israeli public opinion which did not let the government disrupt the negotiations with Egypt over the Rafah approaches settlements and juridical issues will not allow the Israeli Government to jeopardize the chances of peace because of the "Gush Emunim-Sharon" settlements in Samaria.

On a short-term basis it would be convenient for the negotiations to be conducted without further Arab participation, but whoever envisages the long-term chances should prefer the talks on Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to be conducted with Jordanian and Palestinian elements without intensive Egyptian involvement, in order to avoid committing Egypt to take steps against Israel if negotiations on autonomy, or any other solution in the territories, come to a standstill. If the first obstacles in the negotiations are surmountable, it would be best if the contacts are held with Egypt. If there can be proper peace relations between the two countries for 5 years, that will create a foundation more difficult to destroy; not so in the case of a severe crisis in early months of the negotiations, before the beginning of normalization procedures between Israel and Egypt.

The first few months will provide a test for the Begin-Dayan thesis that only the autonomy plan and not the Alignment territorial compromise enabled the treaty with Egypt. The question now is whether autonomy will not terminate the life of the peace treaty in the bud. Without a doubt the Egyptians and the Americans have adopted the autonomy idea only because they regard it as an obvious opening for a Palestinian state within the 1967 boundaries with minor modifications, while the territorial compromise idea outlined in the Allon plan only offers a Jordanian solution, which right now is not acceptable to the Palestinians, nor do Husayn or the Hashemite Kingdom find it desirable.

The advantage of the autonomy plan in the first stage of the negotiations with Egypt was that it provided a means for a declaration of principles and of intentions which each party expected would provide a different outcome, but this ambiguity cannot continue when you come to discuss the implementation of autonomy. Here lies the difference between the autonomy plan professed by Begin and Dayan, and the other possibilities of a solution, which spring from the idea of a territorial compromise: a federation, confederation, an Israeli-Jordanian, an Israeli-Palestinian or an Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian condominium. Autonomy under international and regional circumstances as they exist today can only lead to one of two basic solutions: a Palestinian state or a bi-national state to ultimately become a secular-democratic state.

Those who are to conduct the negotiations on autonomy will have to be aware of the fact that they are entrusted with the fate of the first peace treaty of the State of Israel, and the responsibility on their shoulders will be even heavier than that on those who conducted the negotiations with Egypt on the peace treaty.

Holding the signing of a peace treaty is far less significant than blowing up a signed peace treaty over an unsubstantial question of prestige which does not express the real wishes of the Israeli majority. It is to be hoped that the prime minister will this time navigate the negotiations without inner conflicts, without giving in to personal caprices, or allowing personal frustrations or internal party political problems to determine the future of peace.

AUTONOMY POLICE TO BE CLOSELY LINKED TO ISRAELI POLICE

TA111046 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 79 p 4 TA

[By Baruch Me'iri]

[Text] A strong police, to be closely linked to the Israeli police, must be established in the autonomy. This is inferred from a working memorandum recently submitted to the Directors General Committee on autonomy affairs. The memorandum, classified as "secret," was submitted by the Israeli police to the chairman of the committee, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. The study conducted by the police left many questions pending which will have to be solved by the committee.

The police explained that in view of the cooperation existing between Israeli delinquents and delinquents in the territories--mainly in the field of contraband--an effective and strong police must operate in the autonomy, a police force able to prevent such a phenomenon and which will have close relations with the Israeli police on a daily basis. Otherwise we will be faced with chaos on the issue of contraband and other crimes.

Another problem which will be on the agenda will be the issue of the command of the autonomy police. It turns out that a majority in the senior command which operated in the territories before the Six Day War has retired. It will be necessary to train a new cadre of senior officers.

There will be free movement between Israel and the autonomy. Therefore, the question arises how crimes carried out in Israel, whose perpetrators flee into the boundaries of the autonomy, will be handled. The police remarks in the memorandum that "only close cooperation with the police of the autonomy will enable the appropriate handling of such cases."

OIL PRODUCTION IN SUEZ GRADUALLY DECREASING

TA111053 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 79 p 5 TA

[By 'Oded Shorer]

[Excerpt] The daily oil production from the wells in the south of the Suez Gulf is gradually decreasing despite the successful drilling conducted by the Neptune Company which has added new wells to the oil production line. This was stated by oil experts despite denials by the Energy Ministry.

MA'ARIV's correspondent has learned that due to the cloudy political situation, the elements carrying out the drillings in the 'Alma field in the gulf were not very enthusiastic about conducting comprehensive examinations in each well in order to check its potential.

The operators of the field preferred to begin the production immediately after the drilling had been completed. Therefore, gas started flowing from the wells in large quantities, which lowered the pressure in the wells and caused a decrease in daily production because no preventive measures were taken.

Thus, although new wells were discovered, the general production of the field--composed of nine active wells--did not increase. Several wells which initially produced 6,000 and 9,000 barrels per day are now producing 4,000 and 6,000 barrels per day.

A committee of Israeli and foreign experts has recently completed the compilation of instructions for negotiations to be conducted between Israel and Egypt on the return of the oil fields.

SETTLEMENT ON BOTH SIDES OF GREEN LINE PLANNED

TA111042 Tel Aviv HATZOFI in Hebrew 11 Apr 79 p 3 TA

[Text] A booklet containing a detailed plan for the establishment of a communal settlement with a population of 3,000 people on both sides of the green line, to be paid for by minimal national funds, has been submitted to the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs and the members of the Zionist Executive.

The plan was consolidated by a team of volunteers of the HATZAV [acronym of Havurot Tzioniot Bonot, constructive Zionist groups] Movement of the Young Guards and the Zionist Council in Israel.

In the preface to the plan, the members of the Modi'in nucleus point out that they are talking about a large communal settlement which will differ from settlements set up so far in that most of the expenses will be financed by the settlers themselves. In case the government is not ready to allocate any funds they will ask for a loan from one of the large banks.

According to them, more than half the residents will be new immigrants and the rest will be young couples and Israeli families who are members of the nucleus.

The leaders of HATZAV remark that if their plan is approved by the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs, they will submit further requests to set up similar settlements in Ha'adumim District, the Judaea mountains, the Galilee and the Dead Sea Valley.

LABOR MINISTRY SETS RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS

LD111256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In pursuance of its 20 March circular concerning the moratorium granted for foreign citizens who are working in Iran at various levels to clarify their position, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has announced its policy in this regard. The decision has been adopted to inform all employers and individuals of corporate bodies who in any way employ the services of foreign workers to favor using Iranian manpower resources instead of foreign citizens. Follows the text of the Labor Ministry announcement:

All foreign citizens' permits for supervisory positions and below, including permits for drivers of vehicles; office secretaries; servants in homes, companies and institutions; semiskilled workers and holders of similar jobs are valid until 20 April 1979. All permits issued for occupations such as manager, engineer, technician, training officers of skilled workers in the industrial and service sectors, specialist occupations and the like are valid until 21 June 1979. If the country's labor market needs them, or if it is necessary for these people to continue their work in the jobs concerned, employers in enterprises and individuals and corporate bodies who have such people in their employment should refer in Tehran to the General Department for the Employment of Foreign Citizens, and in the provinces to the provincial departments of labor and social affairs and employment and labor exchanges, and seek guidance regarding the position of foreign citizens in their employment.

In view of the fact that under Article 10 of the Employment Act the continued work or employment of foreign citizens in Iran requires an official labor permit from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, should employers, whether in the public or private sectors, or individuals or corporate bodies, employ the services of foreign citizens without a valid labor permit, the last paragraph of Article 50--reissued version--of the Employment Act will apply to them, in which case they will be subject to imprisonment ranging from 61 days to 1 year and a fine ranging from 10,000 rials to 50,000 rials.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR

LD111318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At 1000 today the ambassador of Czechoslovakia met with the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. At this meeting the ambassador of Czechoslovakia expressed the most sincere congratulations of the president and the people of Czechoslovakia for the success of Iranian revolution and the establishment of the Islamic republic under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and said: In the past the relationship between Czechoslovakia and Iran was limited to the fields of trade and economic relations, while now, as a result of the Iranian revolution, all obstacles have been removed; Czechoslovakia is interested in extending the scope of these relations on the basis of the mutual interests of the two nations of Iran and Czechoslovakia.

He presented the friendly and warm message of the people and the Government of Czechoslovakia to Imam Khomeyni praising his valiant leadership. The imam, in reply, expressed his gratitude for the friendly message from the president and the people of Czechoslovakia and said: As it was the former shah's aim to sell our country to foreigners and to safeguard their interests, most of the contracts signed during his time are against the interest of the Iranian nation.

Of course, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will honor the contracts which accord with the interests of the Iranian nation and will have friendly relations with all countries and will not allow any country to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. The imam said: The Iranian uprising has not been limited to the people of Iran, but it is the uprising of the lowly against the arrogant, and will enjoy the support of all who believe in humanity and human rights. In conclusion, the imam expressed his respect and gratitude for the message from the president and the people of Czechoslovakia.

CITIZENS ASKED NOT TO SEND LETTERS TO KHOMEYNI'S OFFICE

LD111950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] This announcement was issued today from the office of Imam Khomeyni:

In His Exalted name, while expressing our appreciation for the warm feelings of all brothers and sisters, bearing in mind the many problems and the responsibility of the leadership of the revolution, we expect all the people to seriously refrain as much as possible from asking for private meetings on unnecessary occasions and from sending letters which concern government departments or which request recommendation, employment or a change in place of employment or financial assistance; and we expect them to refer to government departments for their governmental affairs so that, bearing in mind the limited capabilities of Khomeyni's office, the pressure of work might be reduced and the work be done by the relevant offices and the system of recommendation and bureaucracy which was widespread under the former regime will not be revived.

SOMALI ENVOY PLEDGES MEAT SUPPLIES FOR IRAN

LD111952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Somali ambassador to Iran met Commerce Minister Reza Sadr today. During the meeting, after an exchange of views on expanding commercial and economic relations between the two countries, the Somali ambassador expressed his country's readiness to secure certain quantities of meat needed by our country.

IRANIAN JEWRY 'EXPRESSES PLEASURE' IN ISLAMIC TRIUMPH

LD111954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tonight coincides with the Passover Feast of world Jewry. This feast has been celebrated annually on such an evening for the past 3,300 years since the Prophet Moses' uprising against the pharaonic system, which resulted in the liberation of the Jewish people.

On the eve of the Passover Feast a number of representatives of Iranian Jewry, in a radio and television interview, expressed pleasure for the triumph of the Iranian Islamic revolution, which is tantamount to a victory of right and freedom over injustice and oppression, and expressed their solidarity with the Iranian nation.

ISLAMIC BANK OFFICIAL EXPLAINS AIMS, OPERATION

LD111712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] 'Ali Musavi Garmarudi, spokesman of the Islamic Iranian Bank, in an interview with PARS, explained the main programs of this bank. Garmarudi, replying to a question on the difference between a normal bank and an Islamic bank said: Normal banks work as trading institutions whereas the Islamic bank is an intermediary that provides services. The Islamic bank will not engage in making any profit whatsoever, and the shareholders of this bank will buy shares as a social and divine duty. The Islamic bank's spokesman added that investment in the Islamic bank is not for the purpose of making profit.

In the articles of association of the bank it is stated that no corporate body or real person can possess more than 20,000 toman in shares. Therefore, 51 percent of the bank's shares will be controlled by the founding body of the bank, so as to prevent any changes being made in the bank's charter and its nonprofit-making policy.

Garmarudi pointed to the bank's expenses and said: This bank is attempting to cover its expenses through reasonable banking fees or by allocating a certain percentage of return on the capital through bailment of capital and equalization process. For this reason, safeguards are incorporated in the charter so that the bank will never be drawn into making profit. On the scope of operations of the Islamic bank Garmarudi said: This bank will undoubtedly be received with great enthusiasm, and its scope of operations will reach international levels. The aims of the Islamic bank are the establishment of a healthy economy, and to inject fresh blood into the veins of the country's economy; this bank will operate in step with the needs of our society. In the first stage loans will be granted to the needy and at later stages help will be given to strengthen the productive aspects of the economy. For instance, if houses were built in a certain area, roads, wells and farms would also be built near that area. Garmarudi added that the most interesting aspect of the Islamic bank is that while it is Islamic, it will not discriminate whatsoever against religious minorities such as Christians, Jews and Zoroastrians, and all will be able to utilize equally the bank's services.

At the end of his remarks he said that the Tehran branch of the Islamic bank will begin operations at the latest on 22 June. The charter of this bank was handed to the central bank and fortunately was received with great enthusiasm, and this bank will perform all banking services like other banks in the framework of the regulations of the revolution's government, except for services which may be non-Islamic. The terms for buying shares of the Islamic bank will be announced by next week for the information of the public.

PROCEEDINGS OF TEHRAN'S ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY COURT REPORTED

LD111932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran's Islamic Revolutionary Court continued its work today. The trial of a number of agents of the Mohammad Reza Pahlavi regime began this afternoon. Correspondent Hamid Hushangi reports:

The trial of three persons accused of torturing strugglers and liberals during the black years has been underway since 1830 in the second bench of Tehran's Islamic Revolutionary Court.

A spokesman for the court announced 2 days ago that: Any strugglers who were tortured by Maj Bizhan Yahya'i, Capt Mohammad Qahri-Saremi and Capt Azari may present their complaints to the court so that, should they wish to do so, taking into consideration the capacity of the court and security rules, arrangements can be made for a group of them to participate in the court's session.

Because of the presence of a greater number of spectators than usual, the Islamic Revolutionary Court has been held in another place.

As in the past, the first court, after officially declaring its opening, began its work after a recitation from the glorious Koran. After introducing the accused, Maj Bizhan Yahya'i, the bill of indictment against him was read. The accused then started his own defense and later, in the course of the court proceedings, four persons testified that the accused had tortured them.

The bill of indictment against Bizhan Hayha'i said that he used to torment and torture political prisoners and that he used to insult and prevent Muslim prisoners from carrying out their religious rites. He is also accused of perpetrating inhuman deeds against convicted people and, in several instances, of committing acts of torture that culminated in murder, attempted murder and maiming.

The trial in the second bench of the Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court is still going on.

SANANDAJ RESIDENTS RALLY IN SUPPORT OF CANDIDATES

LD111914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At 1500 today, by previous arrangement, an auspicious rally attended by tens of thousands of our Muslim Kurdish sisters and brothers, representing all Islamic societies and groupings, guilds and craftsmen, was held as a mark of support for 11 prospective Muslim candidates for the administration of Sanandaj city's affairs. During the rally a number of Islamic candidates and a number of participants spoke in support of the crusading work and efforts by the great scholar Ahmad Moftizadeh towards the rights of the people of Kordestan.

At the conclusion of the rally, a six-point resolution was read, approved and endorsed by those present. The resolution called on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to take immediate steps to set up an Islamic gendarmerie and police force in order to establish security in Kordestan's towns and rural areas, to crush those who were instrumental in attacking the Sanandaj barracks and to cut short the hands of the ill-intentioned and deceitful journalists who have insulted the national and religious sanctities of the people of Kordestan.

During the same rally the Sanandaj inhabitants declared that should the government refrain from taking immediate steps toward this end they would resort to closing down the bazaar and shops.

The participants in the rally then held a march along the avenues in Sanandaj, and when they reached the home of the great scholar Ahmad Moftizadeh they called on him to participate in and address their ally. After hearing his speech the rally participants dispersed.

SISTAN-BALUCHESTAN GOVERNOR DETAILS PROBLEMS IN PROVINCE

LD111328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dr Danesh Naru'i, the governor general of Sistan and Baluchestan, has told a news agency correspondent: The people of this province have rejected any kind of separatism, and will crush the provocations of agents of imperialism in this region.

He stressed that in his recent meeting with the prime minister, the problems and difficulties of the region were brought up, and fortunately, with perfect goodwill, promises of all kinds of assistance were given.

The governor general spoke also of the problems in the region, including unemployment, general poverty, border problems, financial requirements for the resumption of unfinished development projects, job creation, and also the implementation of projects involving agriculture and animal husbandry. These, he said, could attract a large number of the unemployed manpower resources of the region, and at the same time increase production in the area.

On the subject of water and power supply to the towns and villages of the region, he said: Unfortunately, so far no basic steps have been taken, and contrary to the view of officials of the past regime, this province is rich in natural resources, and with correct programs, especially in agriculture and animal husbandry, not only can the needs of the region itself be met, but it will also be able to send produce to other parts of the country.

He also referred to problems of communications in Sistan and Baluchestan and added: As for communications facilities, I think that this province is the poorest in the country, and it is essential that the government make quick decisions in this respect.

On economic condition of the region, and the people's demands, the governor general said: At present, the region is experiencing poor economic conditions, and although my meetings with the authorities concerned on the widespread economic problems are not yet over, I am hopeful that they may provide the necessary facilities for the implementation of the people's demands and the promises that have been given to them.

14 IRANIANS DIE OF ALCOHOLIC POISONING

JN111530 Baghdad INA in English 1500 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, INA--Some 14 persons died during the last few days due to alcoholic poisoning, a Ministry of Health spokesman said today.

The statement attributed the death to poisoning by locally made alcoholic drinks.

It warned against similar local products and stated that 23 affected persons were hospitalized.

The Iranian Government had prohibited alcoholic factories from production of alcohol, ordering that they retool for refreshment products.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON PRISON CONDITIONS, EXECUTIONS

LD111744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] We read in the newspapers that an international delegation of lawyers which recently visited the revolutionary jails in Iran mentioned in its report that the conditions of prisoners in Iran comply with the UN standards and conditions. This delegation denied reports of some foreign sources alleging that there are 15,000 prisoners in Iran, adding that the number of prisoners is less than 2,500.

It is natural that our revolution, since it has dried up the source of benefits to imperialist powers, will face the hostile reaction of reactionary and imperialist elements; and Western newspapers which are often run with the money and on the policy of Zionists are bound to spread lies against our liberating revolution. One of the special features of our Islamic revolution, as has been stated by the leader of the revolution, is that it is by no means sensitive to Western reactions and judgments, neither when they blame and accuse us nor when they praise us.

Yet some of these views and judgments can help us to get to know ourselves better. In each system the prison is usually the lowest point in that system. When our treatment of prisoners, especially when they are not ordinary prisoners, but often most of them have committed the worst and most frightful crimes against our people and revolution, is such that the prisoners themselves and international committees defend it, the reaction of this regime toward its citizens, whether they are for or against it can be envisaged.

Thus the expressions of concern by some people as regards the prisoners' treatment by the future regime and the government of the Islamic republic--even if made with good will--are not realistic. When a regime's treatment of its enemies and the people's enemies who, according to the same report, have committed the worst crimes against the best children of the people, is based upon the highest human principles, then without doubt its treatment of the people and its opponents will be based on freedom, tolerance, dignity and moderation.

But if they object to the executions, if their objection is not based on malice and ill will toward our people and our revolution, it is based on the fact that they cannot understand our position and our revolutionary situation. Unfortunately, we have to say that this is the most just thing which we can do to these criminals based upon true justice and truth. For example, the 11 people who were executed this morning are those who committed many crimes against the people and treachery against their country and who deserve no punishment other than death.

GUERRILLA SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON EXECUTIONS, OTHER TOPICS

LD112106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The spokesman of the organization of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas of the Iranian masses gave an interview today to domestic and foreign reporters. Referring to the verdicts handed down by the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran against the criminals of the Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi regime, he said that if each of the people who were executed today was executed a thousand times it would still not be sufficient.

He said: These speedy executions prevent the growth of antirevolutionary forces. He added: Those who express regrets at the execution of peoples such as Hoveyda want to preach antigovernment propaganda in Iran. They have never expressed regret at the plunder of the wealth of our people and the murder of the toilers at the hand of the corrupt former regime.

The spokesman of the organization said: The decisive and progressive role of the Ayatollah Khomeyni in supporting the demands of the revolutionary forces was the reason the execution of the traitors and criminals was begun again. He added: The execution of these traitors is a service to humanity and the form of the trial and the constitution of the courts does not have the slightest effect in their condemnation.

The spokesman of the organization of the Cherkha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq of the Iranian masses spoke on the issue of separatism. He said: We regard every call for separatism as an imperialist plot and we believe that all progressive forces should unite to reject these imperialist plots.

On a solution to the problem of unemployment, he said: The nationalization of dependent industries and the creation of heavy industries will rapidly reduce unemployment.

NVOI DISCUSSES WORKERS' RIGHTS, PROBLEMS

TA032103 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 3 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, the workers of our country played a very significant role in securing victory of the revolution for the people of Iran. Through their continued strikes, the workers of our fatherland destroyed the foundations of the economy of the hated shah's regime and brought the despotic and reactionary system to its knees.

Hand-in-hand with other national and progressive forces, our country's struggling workers took an active part in various types of revolutionary struggles, including armed uprisings on the 21st, 22d and 23d of Bahman.

They suffered heaviest losses resulting from the economic crisis, and with an iron will they continued their harsh struggle against the corrupt regime of the Pahlavi dynasty.

At the threshold of the revolution and later, the great majority of our workers were deprived of their meager income. Hundreds of thousands of workers were dismissed from factories.

Almost 2 months have already passed since our victorious revolution destroyed the disgraceful annals of the murderous regime, yet our workers are still facing difficulties.

Unfortunately, most of the industrial units, especially units of heavy industry, are still shut down and the workers are unemployed.

The workers demand their pay as their legal right, for the 2 months they were on strike. Their demand to return to work with their full pay and fringe benefits is also completely legal.

The struggling proud working class of our country which gave an unprecedented depth and extent to our great revolution, has the right to demand its specific rights from the provisional revolutionary government.

For some time, the dismissed and unemployed workers have been discussing their demands with the Ministry of Labor, but the ministry has not been able to resolve the numerous problems of all the workers. Workers say that those responsible in the Ministry of Labor repeatedly declared that long-range programs are under study which would resolve their problems.

The provisional revolutionary government can undoubtedly solve the most basic revolutionary problems including the urgent and important problems of millions of workers through revolutionary measures. The people of our country, employees and laborers expect such action from the provisional revolutionary government.

Workers demand that their salaries and fringe benefits during the strike period be paid in full, and that the striking workers return to their jobs. They want an end to unemployment and to part-time employment. They demand their pay, their fringe benefits, an 8-hour day and a 40-hour week. They want women exempted from hard labor and demand that women have an equal pay for an equal amount of work. They want 4 months of maternity leave before and after childbirth, and retirement pay for all types of workers, including insurance in factories for all construction and agricultural workers.

Formation of unions, federations and confederations of labor unions, the legality of the right to strike, and other types of labor union struggles are part of the workers' demands.

The government needs time to carry out decisive measures for the resolution of all these problems.

With revolutionary vigilance, workers themselves should undoubtedly help the provisional revolutionary government again to implement their logical demands.

In drawing up and signing their demands, the conditions and difficulties resulting from the murderous rule of half a century of the rotten Pahlavi dynasty should be taken into consideration. We should be hopeful that the provisional revolutionary government is cognizant of the conditions of the life of the workers and will meet the demands of this struggling and creative class quickly.

NVOI PRAISES ISLAMIC REPUBLIC REFERENDUM RESULTS

TA022103 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 2 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, the people of our country cast their positive votes in the decisive referendum against the detested and murderous corrupt royal regime.

With their positive votes, not only did millions of Iranians both at home and abroad abolish the blood thirsty royal system, but also the rotten regime of the filthy Pahlavi dynasty. This is another revolutionary victory for the people of Iran.

The Islamic republic was declared as the future political regime of Iran. Imam Khomeyni congratulated all the national and religious leaders and the people of Iran for this victory.

Progressive humanity and admirers of Iranian nation are now (?rejoicing), and the remnants of that murderous and corrupt royal regime and all the members of the Pahlavi dynasty as well as the SAVAK wolves and the plundering criminals and agents and spies of the Pentagon, the CIA and the British intelligence service are undoubtedly worried and are in mourning.

For centuries the bodies of Iranians bled and ached under the lashes of the royal governors and the bloody satraps, but today our heroic nation is (?responsible) for the death of that regime.

All those criminals and monopolists, those plundering aristocrats who, for centuries decked their tables at the expense of the Iranian people, and sacrificed the interests of Iran and Iranians to foreigners and lovers of foreigners, should know that the people of Iran have all the right to be proud that through a bloody battle and with an iron faith they were able to eradicate the tyranny of SAVAK and their monarchs, and to establish a government of people, a government of true freedom, equality and fraternity.

What attracted the attention of all the observers, especially the foreign observers during the referendum, was the interest and intelligence of the Iranian public.

During the rule of the terrorist government and under the rule of fear of despotic monarchs, especially during the corrupt Pahlavi dynasty's regime, elections and participation in the elections were nothing but puppet shows, during which the votes were cast according to the wishes of super thieves, super criminals, hirelings and club carriers, landlords and exploiters who worked in the interests of masters across the seas.

The days of the 10th and 11th Farvardin were not only critical, but they marked the first election in the history of Iran when the will of the people was gauged. The days of referendum showed that the people of Iran had attained political and social maturity and freedom, that they were able to govern their own destiny, to take intelligent measures and to demonstrate their new identity.

Those despotic rulers and heads of the murderous regime, who were of the same fabric as the homeless Mohammad Reza, robbed the Iranian people of their national and lawful rights and imposed a government of criminals and usurpers on the struggling and progressive people of Iran.

In order to establish a republic, to govern their own destiny and to build a new and free Iran, the people of Iran participated in the referendum on the 10th and 11th of Farvardin. The referendum is over, but the struggle of the Iranian people for revolution and for the creation of a new, a free, a democratic and progressive society is not over yet.

There is a chain of difficult and urgent political, economic, and social problems facing the Islamic revolution which must be resolved. They can be solved only with our creative national and democratic forces.

The solution of these problems can be achieved by crushing the enemies of revolution and through the observance of the rights and freedoms of the masses.

We congratulate the Iranian people for their victory in this crucial referendum. We bow before the martyrs and the unburied dead who sacrificed their lives in order to pave the road to victory.

NVOI ON NONALINED POLICY, U.S. MIDDLE EAST STRATEGY

TAl11153 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 9 April carries a commentary entitled "Government Revives Traditional Policy of Positive Neutrality." The commentary begins by stating that "The Iranian Islamic Republic's provisional government is determined to implement the aims of the Iranian nation's victorious revolution," and that as part of this process "it has brought about the conditions necessary for Iran to join the movement of non-aligned countries." The commentary then refers to liberation struggles in Africa, Asia and Latin American countries and claims that "imperialist states led by U.S. imperialism have been resorting to new exploitative methods in order to maintain their military bases and their political influence in the countries which have liberated themselves from colonial tutelage." After noting that "imperialists resort to plots against progressive forces in newly liberated countries" for this purpose, the commentary adds: "The newly liberated countries choose the policy of nonalignment in order to be able to defend themselves against imperialist subversion and conspiracies."

The commentary says: "The shah was restored to power by the United States through a military coup. And with the hand of this criminal and traitor, the United States diverted our country's foreign policy toward the fulfillment of its imperialist and inhuman aims. Through CENTO, and later through bilateral military agreements which undermine our country's political, military and economic independence, our country was detached from the family of independent and nonaligned countries and was made an instrument of the United States' aggressive and neocolonialist policy. However, the struggling Iranian nation did not even for one moment lay down its arm of independence and freedom, and finally succeeded in destroying the despotic regime which was underhandedly restored by U.S. imperialism. Now that a republic has been established, the way has opened to true political and social independence.

"By declaring that it has accepted to become a member of the movement of nonaligned countries, Iran's Islamic Republic's provisional government has fulfilled one of the people's earnest desires and aspirations. By this action the Islamic Republic's provisional government has dealt a heavy blow at imperialism--especially at U.S. imperialism which to this day has not abandoned its provocations and conspiracies against our country and its people--and also at the ousted antinational, bloodshedding and despotic regime's remnants."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled "United States Is Expanding Its Presence." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: The artificial and unilateral (?rapprochement) between As-Sadat and Israel is against the interests of the Arab nation, while it provides the opportunity for the Americans to expand their military presence in the Near East, especially in the Persian Gulf and in southern Arabia. The agreement between Israel and Egypt, which was directed by Washington, has turned both countries into United States' pawns in the Near East.

"As a result of the Israeli and Egyptian leaders' (?subservience), the large amounts of weapons made available to Israel and Egypt give the Pentagon the right to take control of the two large military bases in the Sinai Peninsula and (?to base) 6th Fleet vessels at Alexandria. Moreover, according to Western press reports, Egypt and the United States have concluded secret military agreements for the establishment of U.S. military bases in Sinai. The port of (?Tabah) will become a U.S. base and the Pentagon will establish a large air base near Elat, which is situated on the Red Sea.

"One must also take into consideration the fact that the U.S. bases in Israel and Egypt will act as footholds for further expanding U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and the south of Arabia. In this connection U.S. President Carter on various occasions has talked of the so-called vital U.S. interests in the area."

The commentary continues: "What threat can the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, which are thousands of miles away from the United States, possibly pose for the Americans? Certainly nothing whatsoever. On the contrary, it is the U.S. military authorities that have been making decisions which threaten the security and independence of Persian Gulf's oil producing countries. It is from this area that the oil monopolies obtain 700 million tons of oil each year and pocket billions of dollars of profit."

The commentary then says that "the United States has felt the need to alter its military and political strategy in the area" following "the loss of its political and military influence in Iran as a result of the Iranian nation's revolution," which "caused the collapse of the shah's regime and the dissolution of CENTO." After noting that "to maintain its policy of neocolonialism in this vital region, the United States is planning to establish a new military stronghold, and it has found this in Israel and Egypt," the commentary says: "With military bases in Egypt and Israel, coupled with military bases on the island of Al Masirah and in Oman, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, Pentagon is attempting to establish a military chain extending from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf and to the Indian Ocean. In view of all this, political observers in the Persian Gulf region justifiably point out that the United States' unprecedented activities in our area in many ways remind one of its war adventures in South Vietnam. Does this present anything new, historically?"

The commentary concludes: "Now that the shah's regime has collapsed, the United States wants Saudi Arabia to fulfill the role of protector of U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf. It is with the aim of maintaining its unjustified rights that Washington intends to create a military alliance in the Persian Gulf region with the participation of Saudi Arabia and Oman and, possibly, also of Pakistan. But the nations in the Persian Gulf, which have dumped into history's dustbin the CENTO Treaty, will condemn this U.S. policy, too."

INDIA

INDIA INFORMS PRC OF 'DISPLEASURE' WITH KARAKORAM HIGHWAY

BK120918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Apr 79 BK

[Text] India's displeasure over the illegal construction of the Karakoram Highway over a territory which is an integral part of the country has been conveyed to the Chinese Government. This was informed by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu, in a written answer in the Lok Sabha today.

He said that this was conveyed to the Chinese Government at the highest level during the external affairs minister's visit to China recently. Government has not come across any information to suggest the presence of Chinese military forces in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. The government is, however, aware that Chinese personnel had entered the area of Kashmir Valley occupied by Pakistan for the construction of the highway.

Mr Kundu also assured the House that nothing will be done to dilute the government's unqualified opposition to South Africa's apartheid policy. Replying to the questions regarding the permission being given to Indian citizens to visit South Africa for cultural and religious purposes, Mr Kundu said that such occasional private visits had been permitted for many years on a very restrictive basis, but only after the Janata government assumed the office. Each case is closely examined and permission is granted only in rare cases.

Replying to another question, Mr Kundu said that India will continue to extend full support to the liberation movement in South Africa. He was commenting on the report of possible collapse of the current talks on the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence.

Kundu on Kashmir Issue

BK120752 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu, has reiterated that the issue of Jammu and Kashmir should be discussed bilaterally, in accordance with the Simla agreement. Stating this in a written reply in the Lok Sabha today, Mr Kundu said India's position on the subject is well known. The whole of Jammu and Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India.

DESAI ASKED TO TAKE STEPS TO PROTECT KASHMIR CHRISTIANS

BK111133 Hong Kong AFP in English 1054 GMT 11 Apr 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Apr (AFP)--Leaders of the Christian community in Indian-held Kashmir have urged Prime Minister Morarji Desai to take immediate steps to protect their members in view of the continuing attacks on them following the execution of former Pakistan Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, reports reaching here said.

In a communication to Mr. Desai, Kuldip Thakur Das, a Christian leader, said since the All Saints Church was burnt on April 4 by rioters, Christians have been subjected not only to threats of arson and violence but also ridiculed and jeered at. "All this has completely shattered us. We feel so unsafe," the communication said.

The small Christian community, which runs five public schools in the Kashmir Valley, has become the target of wrath directed against them and the Jamaat-I-Islami supporters after Mr. Bhutto's hanging.

According to one explanation, Christians have been made the target of attack because Mr Bhutto was hanged by a member of their community. Another factor responsible for the attack was believed to be the tacit support suspected to have been given to the Pakistan rulers by the Anglo-American bloc, the reports said.

The communication pointed out that the same church had been subjected to arson by a violent mob in 1967 during the Arab-Israeli War, and, as such, suitable measures should be taken now to allay the fears of the community.

INDIRA GANDHI CALLS FOR LIBERATION OF PAKISTANI KASHMIR

BK111709 Hong Kong AFP in English 1705 GMT 11 Apr 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, April 11 (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi today gave a call for "liberation" of Pakistan-held Kashmir.

She said the people on the other side of the control line between India and Pakistan were facing hardships which should not continue any further.

The former prime minister, now touring Indian-held part of Kashmir, was speaking at a public meeting at the border town of Rajauri, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency reported.

MRS GANDHI REFUTES MOYNIHAN ACCUSATION

BK111322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Mrs Gandhi has described as mischievous, motivated and absolutely baseless the allegation of the former U.S. ambassador to India, Mr Moynihan, that the American Government had given money to the then ruling Congress Party and to her for elections when she was the prime minister. She was talking to newsmen at Chandigarh Airport on her way to Jammu.

Asked why the accusation had been made, she said that a section of the U.S. administration was against her.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR: INDIAN SPACE ENGINEERS TO VISIT MOSCOW

BK111615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to India, Mr Vorontsov, said in New Delhi today that Indian space engineers will be visiting Moscow soon in preparation for launching the second Indian satellite into orbit. He said Premier Kosygin was greatly impressed by the achievements of Indian scientists when he visited the space center in Bangalore during his tour to India last month.

Mr Vorontsov was speaking to newsmen in connection with the successful launching yesterday of Soyuz 33 with a Bulgarian cosmonaut explorer, Georgi Ivanov.

The Bulgarian ambassador to India, Mr Tochev, said the cosmonauts will make 27 experiments and observations.

LIBYA TO SUPPLY 2 MILLION TONS OF CRUDE OIL

BK101611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Libya has agreed to supply 2 million tons of crude to India during the next 12-month period. This was announced by the petroleum minister, Mr Bahuguna, after discussions with the Libyan leaders in Tripoli. The decision about the Libyan crude supply was taken when Mr Bahuguna had a final round of talks with the industries minister of Libya, Mr al-Muntasir.

The AIR [ALL-INDIA RADIO] West Asia correspondent, Arun Roy, reports that this will be the first time India will be receiving Libyan crude. He said the supply will greatly help tide India over the present shortages. Because of the heavy transportation costs due to long distance between the two countries, India had not so far tried to obtain the Libyan crude, which is considered one of the best in the world, as it is free from sulphur.

Our correspondent adds that to help India reduce the transportation cost, the Libyan Government has agreed for a reduction in the cost.

The agreement for the supply was signed by the chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation, Mr C.R. Dasgupta. Of the 2.5 million tons [as heard] to be supplied, 1 million tons will be reaching India by December next and the remaining during the next 4 months. The first shipment begins within 10 days, and 80,000 tons will be supplied within 1 month.

POWER CRISES REPORTED IN WEST BENGAL, BIHAR STATES

BK111121 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 11 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Calcutta, 11 Apr (AFP)--An unprecedented power crisis has brought industries in Marxist-ruled West Bengal state to a halt with a resultant production loss of about 1 billion rupees (\$125 million) per day, according to official sources here today.

At an emergency meeting held yesterday at the Industry Ministry here it was decided that all industrial units consuming high tension power, excepting a few essential ones, would remain closed until Saturday to tide over the immediate crisis.

The power crisis began on Sunday last due to shortage of coal, labour agitation and breakdown of plant machinery at various power stations. Calcutta, the largest and most thickly populated of Indian cities, has been facing long spells of power shedding which affected normal life including water supply and hospital services.

Marxist Chief Minister Jyoti Basu, who toured two of the affected power stations, said he did not know how long the crisis would last. Mr. Basu, who holds the Power portfolio, admitted that the government had been caught unaware by the magnitude of the crisis. A week ago he had thought the shortfall would be only about 70 megawatts from the normal requirement of 570 mw, but today the shortfall was about 210, he added.

Jute is one of Calcutta's major industries. A spokesman for the Jute Mills Association disclosed that none of the jute mills in Calcutta was working except those with captive power plants. The latter were also in trouble due to shortage of high speed diesel oil, he added.

Meanwhile, reports of a developing power crisis were also coming in from neighbouring Bihar state where most of the country's coal mines are situated. One report said two major power stations, Barauni and Patratu, were only partially functioning, producing only 325 mw while the state's average demands was estimated at 400 mw.

Industry sources in both states have blamed the state governments for the power crisis. They expressed the fear that with a RP-Labour government in charge in West Bengal they might be pressurised to pay the workers even during the layoff forcing the industrialists to suffer further losses.

PAKISTAN

INA REPORTS FIGHTING ALONG AFGHAN BORDER

JN111151 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 11 April--The INA correspondent in Islamabad, citing reports from the Pakistani-Afghan border, said that fighting has been raging between the Afghan forces and the (Norsnan) tribes near the border town of (Harikot) during the past 2 days.

Other reports indicate that Afghanistan has reinforced its troops all along the Pakistani border. The reports add that the Afghan Government has canceled all leaves of the Afghan Armed Forces and ordered them to remain in their barracks.

PNA WITHDRAWAL DECISION EXPECTED BY 14 APR

EK121021 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Apr 79 EK

[Text] The PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] chief, Maulana Mufti Mahmud, has said that a final decision about withdrawal from the government is expected to be taken by the party leaders by Saturday. Talking to newsmen after a 2-hour informal Central Council session in Islamabad today, the PNA president said in this connection he had also postponed his departure for Saudi Arabia for a day.

Maulana Mufti Mahmud said even if the PNA withdrew from the government it would continue to support the government as it had done before joining it. He added they would never adopt a policy of confrontation, which this country could not afford.

SRI LANKA

CENTER FOR NONALINED DIPLOMATS TO BE SET UP

EK111335 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 11 Apr 79 EK

[Excerpts] A training center for diplomats from nonaligned countries all over the world is to be set up in Sri Lanka. Yugoslavia has agreed to help set up a separate faculty in the university for this purpose. It will be a precursor to a full-fledged international center for the training of diplomats to be established later. A special representative of the Yugoslav Government, Dr (Branami Zakovich), professor of the Belgrade University, arrived yesterday to advise the government of the lines on which the center should be set up.

Government sources said th t the new faculty will be fully equipped with Yugoslav assistance. All members of the nonaligned movement will be entitled to send diplomat trainees to this center. The proposed faculty will also have a comprehensive nonaligned documentation center where all material related to the movement will be available.